

WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES INC

Form 10-K

July 30, 2013

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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-K

(Mark One)

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013

or

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-8399

WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Ohio

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization)

200 Old Wilson Bridge Road, Columbus, Ohio

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

31-1189815

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

43085

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code:

(614) 438-3210

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class

Common Shares, Without Par Value

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of the Common Shares (the only common equity of the Registrant) held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on November 30, 2012, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$1,172,788,263. For this purpose, executive officers and directors of the Registrant are considered affiliates.

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the Registrant's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. On July 22, 2013, the number of Common Shares issued and outstanding was 69,551,896.

DOCUMENT INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE:

Selected portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement to be furnished to shareholders of the Registrant in connection with the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on September 26, 2013, are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the extent provided herein.

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SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT

Selected statements contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including, without limitation, in PART I Item 1. Business and PART II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, constitute forward-looking statements as that term is used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (the Act). Forward-looking statements reflect our current expectations, estimates or projections concerning future results or events. These statements are often identified by the use of forward-looking words or phrases such as believe, expect, anticipate, may, could, intend, estimate, plan, foresee, likely, will, should or other similar words or phrases. These forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements relating to:

outlook, strategy or business plans;
future or expected growth, performance, sales, volumes, cash flows, earnings, balance sheet strengths, debt, financial condition or other financial measures;
projected profitability potential, capacity, and working capital needs;
demand trends for us or our markets;
additions to product lines and opportunities to participate in new markets;
pricing trends for raw materials and finished goods and the impact of pricing changes;
anticipated capital expenditures and asset sales;
anticipated improvements and efficiencies in costs, operations, sales, inventory management, sourcing and the supply chain and the results thereof;
the ability to make acquisitions and the projected timing, results, benefits, costs, charges and expenditures related to acquisitions, newly-created joint ventures, headcount reductions and facility dispositions, shutdowns and consolidations;
the alignment of operations with demand;
the ability to operate profitably and generate cash in down markets;
the ability to maintain margins and capture and maintain market share and to develop or take advantage of future opportunities, new products and new markets;
expectations for Company and customer inventories, jobs and orders;
expectations for the economy and markets or improvements therein;
expected benefits from transformation plans, cost reduction efforts and other new initiatives;
expectations for increasing volatility or improving and sustaining earnings, earnings potential, margins or shareholder value;
effects of judicial rulings; and
other non-historical matters.

Because they are based on beliefs, estimates and assumptions, forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those projected. Any number of factors could affect actual results, including, without limitation, those that follow:

the effect of national, regional and worldwide economic conditions generally and within major product markets, including a prolonged or substantial economic downturn;
the outcome of negotiations surrounding the United States debt and budget, which may be adverse due to its impact on tax increases, governmental spending, and customer confidence and spending;
the effect of conditions in national and worldwide financial markets;
product demand and pricing;
changes in product mix, product substitution and market acceptance of our products;
fluctuations in the pricing, quality or availability of raw materials (particularly steel), supplies, transportation, utilities and other items required by operations;
effects of facility closures and the consolidation of operations;
the effect of financial difficulties, consolidation and other changes within the steel, automotive, construction and other industries in which we participate;
failure to maintain appropriate levels of inventories;

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financial difficulties (including bankruptcy filings) of original equipment manufacturers, end-users and customers, suppliers, joint venture partners and others with whom we do business;
the ability to realize targeted expense reductions from headcount reductions, facility closures and other cost reduction efforts;
the ability to realize other cost savings and operational, sales and sourcing improvements and efficiencies, and other expected benefits from transformation initiatives, on a timely basis;
the overall success of, and the ability to integrate, newly-acquired businesses and joint ventures, maintain and develop their customers, and achieve synergies and other expected benefits and cost savings therefrom;
capacity levels and efficiencies, within facilities, within major product markets and within the industry as a whole;
the effect of disruption in the business of suppliers, customers, facilities and shipping operations due to adverse weather, casualty events, equipment breakdowns, acts of war or terrorist activities or other causes;
changes in customer demand, inventories, spending patterns, product choices, and supplier choices;
risks associated with doing business internationally, including economic, political and social instability, foreign currency exposure and the acceptance of our products in new markets;
the ability to improve and maintain processes and business practices to keep pace with the economic, competitive and technological environment;
the outcome of adverse claims experience with respect to workers' compensation, product recalls or product liability, casualty events or other matters;
deviation of actual results from estimates and/or assumptions used by us in the application of our significant accounting policies;
level of imports and import prices in our markets;
the impact of the outcome of judicial and governmental agency rulings as well as the impact of governmental regulations, both in the United States and abroad, including those adopted by the United States Securities and Exchange Commission and other governmental agencies as contemplated by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010;
the effect of changes to healthcare laws in the United States, which may increase our healthcare and other costs and negatively impact our financial results and operations; and
other risks described from time to time in the filings of Worthington Industries, Inc. with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, including those described in PART I Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We note these factors for investors as contemplated by the Act. It is impossible to predict or identify all potential risk factors. Consequently, you should not consider the foregoing list to be a complete set of all potential risks and uncertainties. Any forward-looking statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are based on current information as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, and we assume no obligation to correct or update any such statements in the future, except as required by applicable law.

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PART I

Item 1. Business

General Overview

Worthington Industries, Inc. is a corporation formed under the laws of the State of Ohio (individually, the Registrant or Worthington Industries or, collectively with the subsidiaries of Worthington Industries, Inc., we, our, Worthington or the Company). Founded in 1955, Worthington primarily a diversified metals manufacturing company, focused on value-added steel processing and manufactured metal products. Our manufactured metal products include: pressure cylinder products such as propane, oxygen, refrigerant and industrial cylinders, hand torches, camping cylinders, scuba tanks, compressed natural gas cylinders, helium balloon kits, and steel and fiberglass tanks and processing equipment for primarily the oil and gas industry; engineered cabs and operator stations and cab components; framing systems for mid-rise buildings; steel pallets and racks; and, through joint ventures, suspension grid systems for concealed and lay-in panel ceilings; laser welded blanks; light gauge steel framing for commercial and residential construction; and current and past model automotive service stampings.

Worthington is headquartered at 200 Old Wilson Bridge Road, Columbus, Ohio 43085, telephone (614) 438-3210. The common shares of Worthington Industries are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol WOR.

Worthington Industries maintains an Internet web site at www.worthingtonindustries.com. This uniform resource locator, or URL, is an inactive textual reference only and is not intended to incorporate Worthington Industries web site into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports, filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as well as Worthington Industries definitive annual meeting proxy materials filed pursuant to Section 14 of the Exchange Act, are available free of charge, on or through the Worthington Industries web site, as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission (the SEC).

Segments

At the end of the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013 (fiscal 2013), we had 36 wholly-owned manufacturing facilities worldwide and held equity positions in 12 joint ventures, which operated an additional 47 manufacturing facilities worldwide.

Our operations are managed principally on a products and services basis and include three reportable business segments: Steel Processing, Pressure Cylinders and Engineered Cabs. The Steel Processing reportable business segment consists of the Worthington Steel business unit (Worthington Steel), and includes Precision Specialty Metals, Inc. (PSM), a specialty stainless processor located in Los Angeles, California, and Spartan Steel Coating, LLC (Spartan), a consolidated joint venture that operates a cold-rolled hot dipped galvanizing line in Monroe, Michigan. The Pressure Cylinders reportable business segment consists of the Worthington Cylinders business unit (Worthington Cylinders) and includes India-based Worthington Nitin Cylinders Limited (WNCL), a consolidated joint venture that manufactures high-pressure, seamless steel cylinders for compressed natural gas storage in motor vehicles and for industrial gases. The Engineered Cabs reportable business segment consists of the Angus Industries business unit (Angus), which we acquired on December 29, 2011.

All other operating segments are combined and disclosed in the Other category, which also includes income and expense items not allocated to our operating segments. The Other category includes the Steel Packaging, Construction Services and Worthington Energy Innovations (WEI) operating segments.

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As more fully described in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, on March 1, 2011, we contributed certain assets of our former Dietrich Metal Framing business unit (Dietrich) to Clarkwestern Dietrich Building Systems LLC (ClarkDietrich), an unconsolidated joint venture in which we maintain a 25% noncontrolling interest. We retained certain metal framing facilities, which continued to operate in support of the joint venture. As of August 31, 2011, all of the retained facilities had ceased operations. We no longer manage our residual metal framing assets in a manner that constitutes an operating segment. Accordingly, the financial results and operating performance of our former Metal Framing operating segment, including activity related to the wind-down of this business, are reported within the Other category for segment reporting purposes.

In addition, the former Automotive Body Panels operating segment has been included in the Other category, on a historical basis, through May 9, 2011. On May 9, 2011, we closed an agreement to combine certain assets of The Gerstenslager Company (Gerstenslager) and International Tooling Solutions, LLC in a new joint venture, ArtiFlex Manufacturing, LLC (ArtiFlex). In exchange for the contributed net assets, we received a 50% noncontrolling ownership interest in the new joint venture in addition to certain cash and other consideration.

We hold equity positions in 12 joint ventures, which are further discussed in the *Joint Ventures* section below. The WEI, Spartan, and WNCL joint ventures are consolidated with their operating results reported within the Other, Steel Processing and Pressure Cylinders reportable business segments, respectively.

During fiscal 2013, the Steel Processing, Pressure Cylinders and Engineered Cabs operating segments served approximately 1,000, 4,400, and 100 customers, respectively, located primarily in the United States. Foreign operations accounted for approximately 7% of consolidated net sales during fiscal 2013 and were comprised primarily of sales to customers in Europe. No single customer accounted for over 10% of consolidated net sales during fiscal 2013.

Refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note N Segment Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for a full description of our reportable business segments.

Recent Developments

On August 10, 2012, we issued \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 12-year Senior Notes due 2024 through a private placement with seven entities within the Prudential Capital Group. The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.6%.

On September 17, 2012, our Pressure Cylinders operating segment acquired 100% of the outstanding common shares of Westerman, Inc. (Westerman) for cash consideration of approximately \$62.7 million and the assumption of approximately \$7.3 million of debt, which was repaid at closing. Westerman manufactures tanks, pressure vessels and other products for the oil and gas and nuclear markets as well as hoists and other products for marine applications. Westerman also leverages its manufacturing competencies to produce pressure vessels, atmospheric tanks, controls and various custom machined components for other industrial end markets. Westerman became part of our Pressure Cylinders operating segment upon closing.

On October 31, 2012, our Pressure Cylinders operating segment completed the sale of its European air brake tank business to Frauenthal Automotive. Based in Hustopece, Czech Republic, Worthington Cylinders a.s. manufactured air brake tank cylinders for the European commercial vehicle market.

On April 9, 2013, our Pressure Cylinders operating segment acquired the business of Palmer Mfg. & Tank, Inc. (Palmer) for cash consideration of \$113.5 million. Palmer manufactures steel and fiberglass tanks and processing equipment for the oil and gas industry, and custom manufactured fiberglass tanks for agricultural,

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chemical and general industrial applications. The acquired net assets became part of our Pressure Cylinders operating segment upon closing.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, we repurchased a total of 925,000 of our common shares for \$30.4 million at an average price of \$32.88 per share.

On June 21, 2013, we announced the planned consolidation of the BernzOmatic hand torch manufacturing operations in Medina, New York into our existing facility in Chilton, Wisconsin. The Company estimates that the consolidation and closure will result in non-recurring restructuring charges in the range of \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million, primarily due to severance costs, relocation and equipment installation, training costs and other miscellaneous start-up costs. Approximately \$2.5 million of severance costs were recognized in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 in connection with this matter. The closure of the Medina operation is expected to be complete by mid-calendar 2014 to ensure an orderly transition.

On June 26, 2013, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.15 per share, an increase of \$0.02 per share from the previous quarterly dividend rate. The dividend is payable on September 27, 2013 to shareholders of record on September 13, 2013.

Transformation Plan

In our fiscal year ended May 31, 2008 (fiscal 2008), we initiated a transformation plan (the Transformation Plan) with the overall goal of improving our sustainable earnings potential, asset utilization and operational performance. The Transformation Plan focuses on cost reduction, margin expansion and organizational capability improvements and seeks to drive excellence in three core competencies: sales, operations, and supply chain management. The Transformation Plan is comprehensive in scope and includes aggressive diagnostic and implementation phases.

To date, we have completed the transformation phases in each of the core facilities within our Steel Processing operating segment, including the facilities of our Mexican joint venture. We also substantially completed the transformation phases at our metal framing facilities prior to their contribution to ClarkDietrich in March 2011. Transformation efforts within our Pressure Cylinders operating segment, which began during the first quarter of fiscal 2012, are ongoing. In addition, during the first quarter of fiscal 2013, we initiated the diagnostic phase of the Transformation Plan in our Engineered Cabs operating segment.

When this process began, we retained a consulting firm to assist in the development and implementation of the Transformation Plan. As the Transformation Plan progressed, we formed internal teams dedicated to this effort, and they ultimately assumed full responsibility for executing the Transformation Plan. Although the consulting firm was again engaged as we rolled out the Transformation Plan in our Pressure Cylinders operating segment, all of the work is now led and executed by our internal teams. These internal teams are now an integral part of our business and constitute what we refer to as the Centers of Excellence (COE). The COE will continue to monitor the performance metrics and new processes instituted across our transformed operations and drive continuous improvements in all areas of our operations. The majority of the expenses related to the COE will be included in selling, general and administrative expense going forward, except where they relate to a first time diagnostics phase of the Transformation Plan.

As of May 31, 2013, we have recognized approximately \$77.2 million of total restructuring charges associated with the Transformation Plan, including charges of \$3.3 million, \$6.0 million, \$2.6 million, \$4.2 million, \$43.0 million and \$18.1 million during fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011, fiscal 2010, fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2008, respectively. See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note D Restructuring and Other Expense of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for further information regarding our restructuring activities. That information is incorporated herein by reference.

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Steel Processing

Our Steel Processing operating segment consists of the Worthington Steel business unit, which includes PSM and our consolidated joint venture, Spartan. For fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, the percentage of consolidated net sales generated by our Steel Processing operating segment was approximately 55%, 62%, and 58%, respectively.

Worthington Steel is one of the largest independent intermediate processors of flat-rolled steel in the United States. It occupies a niche in the steel industry by focusing on products requiring exact specifications. These products cannot typically be supplied as efficiently by steel mills to the end-users of these products.

Our Steel Processing operating segment serves approximately 1,000 customers, principally in the agricultural, appliance, automotive, construction, hardware, HVAC, lawn and garden, leisure and recreation, and office furniture markets. Automotive-related customers have historically represented approximately half of this operating segment's net sales. No single customer represented greater than 10% of net sales for the Steel Processing operating segment during fiscal 2013.

Worthington Steel buys coils of steel from integrated steel mills and mini-mills and processes them to the precise type, thickness, length, width, shape and surface quality required by customer specifications. Computer-aided processing capabilities include, among others:

cold reducing, which achieves close tolerances of thickness;

configured blanking, which stamps steel into specific shapes;

cutting-to-length, which cuts flattened steel sheets to exact lengths;

dry-lubing, the process of coating steel with a dry, soap-based lubricant;

edging, which conditions the edges of the steel by imparting round, smooth or knurled edges;

hot-dipped galvanizing, which coats steel with zinc and zinc alloys through a hot-dip process;

hydrogen annealing, a thermal process that changes the hardness and certain metallurgical characteristics of steel;

pickling, a chemical process using an acidic solution to remove surface oxide which develops on hot-rolled steel;

primacoat, which is a high-lubricity, acrylic-based coating;

slitting, which cuts steel coils or steel sheets to specific widths;

oscillate slitting, a slitting process that spools together several narrow coils welded end to end into one larger coil;

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temper rolling, which is the process of light cold-rolling sheet steel;

tension leveling, a method of applying pressure to achieve precise flatness tolerances; and

non-metallic coating, including acrylic and paint coating.

Worthington Steel also toll processes steel for steel mills, large end-users, service centers and other processors. Toll processing is different from typical steel processing in that the mill, end-user or other party retains title to the steel and has the responsibility for selling the end product. Toll processing enhances Worthington Steel's participation in the market for wide sheet steel and large standard orders, which is a market generally served by steel mills rather than by intermediate steel processors.

The steel processing industry is fragmented and highly competitive. There are many competitors, including other independent intermediate processors. Competition is primarily on the basis of price, product

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quality and the ability to meet delivery requirements. Technical service and support for material testing and customer-specific applications enhance the quality of products (see Item 1. Business Technical Services). However, the extent to which technical service capability has improved Worthington Steel's competitive position has not been quantified. Worthington Steel's ability to meet tight delivery schedules is, in part, based on the proximity of our facilities to customers, suppliers and one another. The extent to which plant location has impacted Worthington Steel's competitive position has not been quantified. Processed steel products are priced competitively, primarily based on market factors, including, among other things, market pricing, the cost and availability of raw materials, transportation and shipping costs, and overall economic conditions in the United States and abroad.

Pressure Cylinders

Our Pressure Cylinders operating segment consists of the Worthington Cylinders business unit and our consolidated joint venture, WNCL. For fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012, and fiscal 2011, the percentage of consolidated net sales generated by our Pressure Cylinders operating segment was approximately 33%, 30%, and 24%, respectively.

Our Pressure Cylinders operating segment manufactures and sells filled and unfilled pressure cylinders, tanks, and various accessories and related products for diversified end-use market applications. The following is a description of these markets:

Retail: These products include liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders for barbecue grills and camping equipment, propane accessories, hand held torches and accessories including fuel cylinders, scuba cylinders, paintball cylinders and Balloon Time® helium balloon kits. These products are sold primarily to mass merchandisers, cylinder exchangers and distributors. Revenues to this market sector totaled \$374.8 million and \$339.6 million in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Alternative fuels: This sector includes Type I, II, III and ASME cylinders for containment of compressed natural gas and hydrogen for automobiles, buses, and light-duty trucks, as well as propane/autogas cylinders for automobiles. Revenues to this market sector totaled \$76.0 million and \$60.5 million in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Industrial and Other: This market sector includes industrial, refrigerant, and certain LPG cylinders, as well as other specialty products. Cylinders in these markets are generally sold to gas producers and distributors. Industrial cylinders hold fuel for uses such as cutting, welding, breathing (medical, diving and firefighting), semiconductor production, and beverage delivery. Refrigerant gas cylinders are used to hold refrigerant gases for commercial, residential and automotive air conditioning and refrigeration systems. LPG cylinders hold fuel for recreational vehicle equipment, residential and light commercial heating systems, industrial forklifts and commercial/residential cooking (the latter, generally outside North America). Specialty products include a variety of fire suppression and chemical tanks. Revenues to this market sector totaled \$341.2 million and \$370.0 million in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively.

Energy: This sector was formed in fiscal 2013 as a result of the Westerman and Palmer acquisitions and includes steel and fiberglass tanks, and pressure vessels and other products for global energy markets, including oil and gas and nuclear, which products are used for a broad variety of exploration, recovery and production purposes; and hoists and other marine products which are used principally in shipyard lift systems. This sector also leverages its manufacturing competencies to produce pressure vessels, atmospheric tanks, controls and various custom machined components for other industrial and agricultural end markets. Revenues to this market sector totaled \$67.3 million in fiscal 2013. As noted in the Recent Developments section above, on September 17, 2012, we acquired Westerman, a manufacturer of tanks and pressure vessels for the oil and gas, nuclear and marine markets with two Ohio locations. On April 9, 2013, we acquired the business of Palmer, a manufacturer of steel and fiberglass tanks and processing equipment for the

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oil and gas industry, and custom manufactured fiberglass tanks for agricultural, chemical and general industrial applications with one location in Garden City, Kansas. Both of these businesses sell into the energy market.

While a large percentage of Pressure Cylinders sales are made to major accounts, this operating segment serves approximately 4,400 customers. No single customer represented greater than 10% of net sales for the Pressure Cylinders operating segment during fiscal 2013.

In the United States and Canada, high-pressure and low-pressure cylinders are primarily manufactured in accordance with United States Department of Transportation and Transport Canada specifications. Outside the United States and Canada, cylinders are manufactured according to European norm specifications, as well as various other international standards. Other products are produced to applicable industry standards including, as applicable, those standards issued by the American Petroleum Institute, ASME and UL.

In the United States and Canada, Worthington Cylinders has one principal domestic competitor in the low-pressure non-refillable refrigerant market, one principal domestic competitor in the low-pressure LPG cylinder market, and three principal domestic competitors in the high-pressure cylinder market. There are also several foreign competitors in these markets. We believe that Worthington Cylinders has the largest domestic market share in both of its LPG gas low-pressure cylinder markets. In the European high-pressure cylinder market, there are also several competitors. We believe that Worthington Cylinders is a leading producer in both the high-pressure cylinder and low-pressure non-refillable cylinder markets in Europe. Worthington Cylinders generally has a strong competitive position for its energy, retail and specialty products, but competition varies on a product-by-product basis, and geographically for energy products. As with our other operating segments, competition is based upon price, service and quality.

The Pressure Cylinders operating segment uses the trade name *Worthington Cylinders* to conduct business and the registered trademark *Balloon Time*[®] to market low-pressure helium balloon kits; the registered trademark *Bernzomatic* to market certain fuel cylinders and hand held torches; the trademark *WORTHINGTON*[™] to market certain LPG cylinders, hand torches and camping fuel cylinders; the registered trademarks *MAP-PRO*[®] and *Pro-Max* to market certain hand torch cylinders; the registered trademark *SC*[®] to market certain cylinders for transportation of compressed gases for inflation of flotation bags and escape slides; and the tradenames *Westerman*, *Wooster Tool* and *Palmer* to market the tanks and other products produced by those operations. The Pressure Cylinders operating segment intends to continue to use and renew these tradenames and trademarks.

In connection with the acquisition of the propane fuel cylinders business of The Coleman Company, Inc. (*Coleman Cylinders*) in fiscal 2012, we executed a trademark license agreement whereby we are required to make minimum annual royalty payments of \$2.0 million in exchange for the exclusive right to use certain Coleman trademarks within the United States and Canada in connection with our operation of the acquired business.

Engineered Cabs

The Engineered Cabs operating segment consists of the Angus Industries business unit, which was acquired on December 29, 2011, and includes the Angus-Palm, Angus Engineering and Advanced Component Technologies (*ACT*) brands. Angus is headquartered in Watertown, South Dakota and has additional operations in Iowa, South Carolina and Tennessee, which are strategically located near key assembly locations of original equipment manufacturers. For fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, the percentage of consolidated net sales generated by our Engineered Cabs operating segment was approximately 9%, and 4%, respectively. On an annualized basis, fiscal 2012 net sales would have represented approximately 10% of consolidated net sales.

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Angus is North America's leading non-captive designer and manufacturer of high-quality, custom-engineered open and enclosed cabs and operator stations and custom fabrications of heavy mobile equipment used primarily in the agricultural, construction, mining, forestry, military, and various other industries. Angus's product design, engineering support and broad manufacturing capabilities enable it to produce cabs and structures used in products ranging from small utility equipment to the largest earthmovers.

In addition to its engineered cab products, Angus has the capability to provide a full suite of complementary products such as machined structural components, complex and painted weldments, engine doors, boom components and complete frames, as well as a complete range of vacuum-formed plastic/acoustical trim components and assemblies under the ACT brand. Angus has the manufacturing capability for:

Steel laser cutting;

Steel bending and forming;

Roll-form tube curving and bending;

Machining;

Welding – robotic and manual;

Automated steel product cleaning and E-coating;

Top coat painting; and

Assembly.

Angus produces products for over 150 different equipment platforms for approximately 100 customers. In fiscal 2013, Angus's top four customers represented approximately 80% of the operating segment's total net sales. Its production levels can run from small and medium production volumes through high volume productions.

Angus competes primarily with a handful of primary non-captive producers of engineered cabs in the United States, although there are numerous other suppliers who can perform some of the functions supplied by the Company. Some customers can also produce operator cabs in-house. The Company believes its competitive strengths include its design and engineering capabilities and its broad manufacturing capabilities, which allow it to provide a fully-integrated complete cab, and its ability often to provide cabs at a lower cost than customers can produce in-house. Competition is based on price, quality, delivery and service.

Key supplies include steel sheet and plate, steel tubing, hardware, controls, wiper systems, glazing materials (glass, polycarbonate), perishables (paint, urethane, caulk), electrical materials, HVAC systems and aesthetic materials (acoustical trim, plastics, foam) which are available from a variety of sources.

Other

Included in the Other category are operating segments that do not meet the applicable aggregation criteria and materiality tests for purposes of separate disclosure as reportable business segments, as well as other corporate-related entities. These operating segments are: Steel Packaging, Construction Services and WEI. Each of these three operating segments is explained in more detail below.

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Steel Packaging. The Steel Packaging operating segment consists of Worthington Steelpac Systems, LLC, an ISO-9001: 2000 certified manufacturer of engineered, recyclable steel packaging solutions for external and internal movement of product. Steel Packaging operates three facilities, with one facility in each of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Steel Packaging designs and manufactures reusable custom platforms, racks and pallets made of steel for supporting, protecting and handling products throughout the shipping process for customers in industries such as automotive, lawn and garden and recreational vehicles.

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Construction Services. The Construction Services operating segment operates a business platform that includes the design, supply and building/construction of mid-rise light gauge steel framed commercial structures, single family and multi-family housing units. The operating segment includes the Worthington Construction Group and the Military Construction business units. Worthington Construction Group includes high density mid-rise residential construction in emerging and developed international markets. Military Construction operates with a focus on domestic military bases.

Worthington Energy Innovations. The WEI Operating segment is comprised of our 75% WEI joint venture which is described below under Joint Ventures.

Segment Financial Data

Financial information for the reportable business segments is provided in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note N Segment Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. That financial information is incorporated herein by reference.

Financial Information About Geographic Areas

In fiscal 2013, our foreign operations represented 7% of consolidated net sales, 1% of pre-tax earnings attributable to controlling interest and 19% of consolidated net assets. During fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, we had consolidated operations in Austria, Canada, the Czech Republic (through October 2012), Poland (beginning in fiscal 2012), Portugal, and the United States. Our consolidated and unconsolidated joint ventures had operations in China, France, India (beginning in fiscal 2011), Mexico, Spain, the United Kingdom and the United States. Summary information about our foreign operations, including net sales and fixed assets by geographic region, is provided in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies Risks and Uncertainties and Note N Segment Data of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. That information is incorporated herein by reference.

Suppliers

The primary raw material purchased by Worthington is steel. We purchase steel from major primary producers of steel, both domestic and foreign. The amount purchased from any particular supplier varies from year to year depending on a number of factors including market conditions, then current relationships and prices and terms offered. In nearly all market conditions, steel is available from a number of suppliers and generally any supplier relationship or contract can and has been replaced with little or no significant interruption to our business. In fiscal 2013, we purchased approximately 1.8 million tons of steel (81% hot-rolled, 4% galvanized and 16% cold-rolled) on a consolidated basis. Steel is purchased in large quantities at regular intervals from major primary producers, both domestic and foreign. In the Steel Processing operating segment, steel is primarily purchased and processed based on specific customer orders. The Pressure Cylinders operating segment purchases steel to meet production schedules. For certain raw materials, there are more limited suppliers for example, helium and zinc, which are generally purchased at market prices. Since there are a limited number of suppliers in the helium and zinc markets, if delivery from a major supplier is disrupted due to a force majeure type occurrence, it may be difficult to obtain an alternative supply. Raw materials are generally purchased in the open market on a negotiated spot-market basis at prevailing market prices. Supply contracts are also entered into, some of which have fixed pricing and some of which are indexed (monthly or quarterly). During fiscal 2013, we purchased steel from the following major suppliers, in alphabetical order: AK Steel Corporation; ArcelorMittal; Essar Steel Algoma Inc.; Gallatin Steel Company; NLMK USA; North Star BlueScope Steel, LLC; Nucor Corporation; RG Steel, LLC; Severstal North America, Inc.; Steel Dynamics, Inc.; ThyssenKrupp and United States Steel Corporation (U.S. Steel). Major suppliers of aluminum to the Pressure Cylinders operating segment in fiscal 2013 were, in alphabetical order: Alcoa; Rio Tinto Alcan; and Sapa Group. Major suppliers of zinc to the Steel Processing operating segment

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were, in alphabetical order: Considar Metal Marketing Inc. (a/k/a HudBay); Teck Cominco Limited; U.S. Zinc; and Xstrata Zinc Canada. Approximately 24.1 million pounds of zinc were purchased in fiscal 2013. We believe our supplier relationships are good.

Technical Services

We employ a staff of engineers and other technical personnel and maintain fully equipped laboratories to support operations. These facilities enable verification, analysis and documentation of the physical, chemical, metallurgical and mechanical properties of raw materials and products. Technical service personnel also work in conjunction with the sales force to determine the types of flat-rolled steel required for customer needs. Engineers at Angus design cabs and cab manufacturing processes. To provide these services, we maintain a continuing program of developmental engineering with respect to product characteristics and performance under varying conditions. Laboratory facilities also perform metallurgical and chemical testing as dictated by the regulations of the United States Department of Transportation, Transport Canada, and other associated agencies, along with International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and customer requirements. An IASI (International Accreditations Service, Incorporated) accredited product-testing laboratory supports these design efforts.

Seasonality and Backlog

Sales are generally strongest in the fourth quarter of our fiscal year as our operating segments are generally operating at seasonal peaks. Historically, sales have generally been weaker in the third quarter of our fiscal year, primarily due to reduced activity in the building and construction industry as a result of inclement weather, as well as customer plant shutdowns in the automotive industry due to holidays. We do not believe backlog is a significant indicator of our business.

Employees

As of May 31, 2013, we had approximately 10,500 employees, including those employed by our unconsolidated joint ventures. Approximately 7% of these employees are represented by collective bargaining units. Worthington believes it has good relationships with its employees in general, including those covered by collective bargaining units.

Joint Ventures

As part of our strategy to selectively develop new products, markets and technological capabilities and to expand our international presence, while mitigating the risks and costs associated with those activities, we participate in three consolidated and nine unconsolidated joint ventures.

Consolidated

Spartan is a 52%-owned consolidated joint venture with a subsidiary of Severstal North America, Inc. (Severstal), located in Monroe, Michigan. It operates a cold-rolled, hot-dipped galvanizing line for toll processing steel coils into galvanized and galvanized products intended primarily for the automotive industry. Spartan's financial results are fully consolidated within our Steel Processing reportable business segment. The equity owned by Severstal is shown as noncontrolling interest on our consolidated balance sheets and Severstal's portion of net earnings is included as net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest in our consolidated statements of earnings.

WEI is a 75%-owned consolidated joint venture with a subsidiary of Professional Supply, Inc. (20%) and Stonehenge Structured Finance Partners, LLC (5%) (together referred to as WEI Partners), located in Fremont, Ohio. WEI is a professional services company that develops cost-effective energy solutions for entities in North America. WEI designs solutions to minimize energy consumption, manages the energy

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solution installation, monitors and verifies energy usage, guarantees future energy savings and shares in these savings. Additionally, WEI utilizes certain patented products to further enhance energy savings. WEI's financial results are reported within the Other category for segment reporting purposes. The equity owned by the WEI Partners is shown as noncontrolling interest on our consolidated balance sheets and the WEI Partners' portion of net earnings is included as net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest in our consolidated statements of earnings.

WNCL is a 60%-owned consolidated joint venture based in India with Nitin Fire Protection Industries Limited (Nitin Fire). WNCL manufactures high-pressure, seamless steel cylinders for compressed natural gas storage in motor vehicles, and produces cylinders for compressed industrial gases. WNCL's financial results are fully consolidated within our Pressure Cylinders reportable business segment. The equity owned by Nitin is shown as noncontrolling interest on our consolidated balance sheets and Nitin's portion of net earnings is included as net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest in our consolidated statements of earnings.

Unconsolidated

ArtiFlex, a 50%-owned joint venture with International Tooling Solutions, LLC, provides an integrated solution for engineering, tooling, stamping, assembly and other services to customers primarily in the automotive industry. ArtiFlex operates four owned and two leased manufacturing facilities. These facilities are located in Kentucky, Michigan (3) and Ohio (2).

ClarkDietrich, a 25%-owned joint venture with ClarkWestern Building Systems, Inc., is the industry leader in the manufacture and supply of light gauge steel framing products in the United States. ClarkDietrich manufactures a full line of drywall studs and accessories, structural studs and joists, metal lath and accessories, shaft wall studs and track, and vinyl products used primarily in residential and commercial construction. This joint venture operates 13 manufacturing facilities, one each in Connecticut, Georgia, Hawaii, Illinois, and Maryland and two each in California, Ohio, Florida and Texas.

Gestamp Worthington Wind Steel, LLC (the Gestamp JV) is a 50%-owned joint venture with Gestamp Wind Steel U.S., Inc., that was formed with a focus on producing towers for wind turbines being constructed in the North American market. Due to the volatile political environment in the United States, particularly in regards to the Federal Production Tax Credit, the Company is in the processing of dissolving this joint venture.

Samuel Steel Pickling Company (Samuel), a 31.25%-owned joint venture with Samuel Manu-Tech Pickling, operates one steel pickling facility in Twinsburg, Ohio, and another in Cleveland, Ohio. Samuel also performs in-line slitting, side trimming, pickle dry, under winding and the application of dry lube coatings during the pickling process.

Serviacero Planos, S. de R.L. de C.V. (Serviacero Worthington), a 50%-owned joint venture with Inverzer, S.A. de C.V., operates three facilities in Mexico, one each in Leon, Queretaro and Monterrey. Serviacero Worthington provides steel processing services such as pickling, slitting, multi-blanking and cutting-to-length to customers in a variety of industries including automotive, appliance, electronics and heavy equipment. Serviacero Worthington commissioned a new pickle line in Monterrey during the late summer of calendar 2012.

TWB Company, L.L.C. (TWB), a 45%-owned joint venture with ThyssenKrupp Steel North America, Inc., is a leading North American supplier of tailor welded blanks, tailor welded coils and other tailor welded products. TWB produces tailor welded products for use primarily in the automotive industry for products such as inner-door panels, body sides, rails and pillars, etc. TWB operates facilities in Monroe, Michigan; Prattville, Alabama; and Smyrna, Tennessee as well as in Puebla, Ramos Arizpe (Saltillo), Hermosillo, and Silao, Mexico.

Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE), a 50%-owned joint venture with Armstrong Ventures, Inc., a subsidiary of Armstrong World Industries, Inc., is one of the three largest global manufacturers of ceiling

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suspension systems for concealed and lay-in panel ceilings used in commercial and residential ceiling markets. It competes with the two other global manufacturers and numerous smaller manufacturers. WAVE operates nine facilities in six countries: Aberdeen, Maryland; Benton Harbor, Michigan; and North Las Vegas, Nevada, within the United States; Qingpu, Shanghai, the Peoples Republic of China; Sittingbourne and Team Valley, United Kingdom; Prouvy, France; Marval, Pune, India; and Madrid, Spain.

Worthington Modern Steel Framing Manufacturing Co., Ltd., a 40%-owned joint venture with China-based Hubei Modern Urban Construction & Development Group Co. Ltd., designs, manufactures, assembles and distributes steel framing materials for construction projects in five Central Chinese provinces and also provides related project management and building design and construction supply services. This joint venture operates one facility located in Xiantao City, Hubei Province, China.

Worthington Specialty Processing (WSP), a 51%-owned joint venture with a subsidiary of U.S. Steel, operates three steel processing facilities located in Canton, Jackson and Taylor, Michigan, which are managed by Worthington Steel. WSP serves primarily as a toll processor for U.S. Steel and others. Its services include slitting, blanking, cutting-to-length, laser welding, tension leveling and warehousing. WSP is considered to be jointly controlled and not consolidated due to substantive participating rights of the minority partner.

See Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note B Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates for additional information about our unconsolidated joint ventures.

Environmental Regulation

Our manufacturing facilities, generally in common with those of similar industries making similar products, are subject to many federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment. We continually examine ways to reduce emissions and waste and to decrease costs related to environmental compliance. The cost of compliance or capital expenditures for environmental control facilities required to meet environmental requirements are not anticipated to be material when compared with overall costs and capital expenditures and, accordingly, are not anticipated to have a material effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, or the competitive position of Worthington or any particular segment.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Future results and the market price for Worthington Industries common shares are subject to numerous risks, many of which are driven by factors that cannot be controlled or predicted. The following discussion, as well as other sections of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including PART II Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, describe certain business risks. Consideration should be given to the risk factors described below as well as those in the Safe Harbor Statement at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, in conjunction with reviewing the forward-looking statements and other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. These risks are not the only risks we face. Our business operations could also be affected by additional factors that are not presently known to us or that we currently consider to be immaterial in our operations.

Economic or Industry Downturns

The global recession that began in 2008 adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect our business and our industries, as well as the industries and businesses of many of our customers and suppliers. The volatile domestic and global recessionary climate had significant negative impacts on our business. The global recession, and the sluggish pace of the recovery, resulted in a significant decrease in customer demand throughout nearly all of our markets, including our largest market automotive.

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The impacts of the slow and uneven recovery in customer demand in many of our markets and government measures to aid economic recovery, including various measures intended to provide stimulus to the economy in general or to certain industries, as well as the growing debt levels of the United States and other countries, especially in Europe, continue to be unknown. Overall, operating levels across many of our businesses may remain at lower levels until economic conditions improve and demand increases. While certain sectors of the economy have stabilized and recovered from the economic downturn, we are unable to predict the strength, pace or sustainability of the economic recovery or the effects of government intervention or debt levels. Overall general economic conditions, both domestically and globally, have improved from the lows reached during the recession. The automotive market has shown signs of strengthening, and the construction market has shown signs of stabilizing. However, global economic conditions, particularly in Europe, remain fragile, and the possibility remains that the domestic or global economies, or certain industry sectors of those economies that are key to our sales, may continue to be slow or could further deteriorate, which could result in a corresponding decrease in demand for our products and negatively impact our results of operations and financial condition.

The automotive and construction industries account for a significant portion of our net sales, and reduced demand from these industries have adversely impacted and may continue to adversely affect our business. The overall downturn in the economy, the disruption in capital and credit markets, declining real estate values, high unemployment rates, and reduced consumer confidence and spending caused significant reductions in demand from our end markets in general and, in particular, the automotive and construction end markets. The domestic automotive industry has improved from its lows in recent years, but it continues to experience a difficult operating environment, which has resulted in and may continue to result in lower levels of vehicle production and an associated decrease in demand for products sold to the automotive industry. Many automotive manufacturers and their suppliers have reduced production levels and eliminated manufacturing capacity, through the closure of facilities, reduction in operations and other cost reduction actions. The construction industry has shown signs of stabilizing from further erosion. However, both the automotive and construction markets remain depressed compared to historical norms, and we cannot predict the strength, pace or sustainability of recovery in these markets. The difficulties faced by the automotive and construction industries have adversely affected and may continue to adversely affect our business. If demand for the products we sell to the automotive or construction markets were to be further reduced, this could negatively affect our sales, financial results and cash flows.

Financial difficulties and bankruptcy filings by our customers could have an adverse impact on our business. In recent years, many of our customers have experienced and continue to experience challenging financial conditions. The financial difficulties of certain customers and/or their failure to obtain credit or otherwise improve their overall financial condition could result in numerous changes within the markets we serve, including additional plant closings, decreased production, reduced demand, changes in product mix, unfavorable changes in the prices, terms or conditions we are able to obtain and other changes that may result in decreased purchases from us and otherwise negatively impact our business. These conditions also increase the risk that our customers may delay or default on their payment obligations to us. The relative weakness of the economy continues the risk that some of our customers have further financial difficulties. Economic conditions remain fragile, and the possibility remains that markets may not fully recover, or could further deteriorate. Should the economy or any of our markets not improve, the risk of bankruptcy filings by and financial difficulties of our customers may increase. Such bankruptcy filings or other financial difficulties may result not only in a reduction in our sales, but also in a loss associated with our potential inability to collect outstanding accounts receivable from the affected customers. While we have taken and will continue to take steps intended to mitigate the impact of financial difficulties and potential bankruptcy filings by our customers, these matters could have a negative impact on our business.

Volatility in the United States and worldwide capital and credit markets has significantly impacted and may continue to significantly impact our end markets and has resulted and may continue to result in negative impacts on demand, increased credit and collection risks and other adverse effects on our business. The domestic and

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worldwide capital and credit markets, have experienced significant volatility, disruptions and dislocations with respect to price and credit availability. These factors caused diminished availability of credit and other capital in our end markets, and for participants in, and the customers of, those markets.

Although domestic credit markets have largely stabilized from the height of the financial crisis, the effects of the financial crisis continue to present additional risks to us, our customers and suppliers. In particular, there is no guarantee that the credit markets or liquidity will not once again be restricted. Additionally, stricter lending standards have made it more difficult and costly for some firms to access the credit markets. In addition, uncertainties in Europe regarding the financial sector and sovereign debt and the potential impact on banks in other regions of the world will continue to weigh on global and domestic growth. Although we believe we have adequate access to several sources of contractually committed borrowings and other available credit facilities, these risks could temporarily restrict our ability to borrow money on acceptable terms in the credit markets and potentially could affect our ability to draw on our credit facility. In addition, restricted access to the credit markets is also continuing to make it difficult, or in some cases, impossible for our customers to borrow money to fund their operations. Lack of, or limited access to, capital would adversely affect our customers' ability to purchase our products or, in some cases, to pay for our products on a timely basis.

Raw Material Pricing and Availability

The costs of manufacturing our products and our ability to supply our customers could be negatively impacted if we experience interruptions in deliveries of needed raw materials or supplies. If, for any reason, our supply of flat-rolled steel or other key raw materials, such as aluminum, zinc or helium, is curtailed or we are otherwise unable to obtain the quantities we need at competitive prices, our business could suffer and our financial results could be adversely affected. Such interruptions could result from a number of factors, including a shortage of capacity in the supplier base of raw materials, energy or the inputs needed to make steel or other supplies, a failure of suppliers to fulfill their supply or delivery obligations, financial difficulties of suppliers resulting in the closing or idling of supplier facilities, other significant events affecting supplier facilities, significant weather events, those factors listed in the immediately following paragraph or other factors beyond our control. Further, the number of suppliers has decreased in recent years due to industry consolidation and the financial difficulties of certain suppliers, and this consolidation may continue. Accordingly, if delivery from a major supplier is disrupted, it may be more difficult to obtain an alternative supply than in the past.

Our future operating results may be affected by fluctuations in raw material prices, and we may be unable to pass on increases in raw material costs to our customers. Our principal raw material is flat-rolled steel, which we purchase from multiple primary steel producers. The steel industry as a whole has been cyclical, and at times availability and pricing can be volatile due to a number of factors beyond our control. These factors include general economic conditions, domestic and worldwide demand, the influence of hedge funds and other investment funds participating in commodity markets, curtailed production from major suppliers due to factors such as the closing or idling of facilities, accidents or equipment breakdowns, repairs or catastrophic events, labor costs or problems, competition, new laws and regulations, import duties, tariffs, energy costs, availability and cost of steel inputs (e.g., ore, scrap, coke and energy), currency exchange rates and other factors described in the immediately preceding paragraph. This volatility, as well as any increases in raw material costs, could significantly affect our steel costs and adversely impact our financial results. If our suppliers increase the prices of our critical raw materials, we may not have alternative sources of supply. In addition, in an environment of increasing prices for steel and other raw materials, competitive conditions may impact how much of the price increases we can pass on to our customers. To the extent we are unable to pass on future price increases in our raw materials to our customers, our financial results could be adversely affected. Also, if steel prices decrease, competitive conditions may impact how quickly we must reduce our prices to our customers, and we could be forced to use higher-priced raw materials to complete orders for which the selling prices have decreased. Decreasing steel prices could also require us to write-down the value of our inventory to reflect current market pricing.

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Inventories

Our business could be harmed if we fail to maintain proper inventory levels. We are required to maintain sufficient inventories to accommodate the needs of our customers including, in many cases, short lead times and just-in-time delivery requirements. Although we typically have customer orders in hand prior to placement of our raw material orders for Steel Processing, we anticipate and forecast customer demand for each of our operating segments. We purchase raw materials on a regular basis in an effort to maintain our inventory at levels that we believe are sufficient to satisfy the anticipated needs of our customers based upon orders, customer volume expectations, historic buying practices and market conditions. Inventory levels in excess of customer demand may result in the use of higher-priced inventory to fill orders reflecting lower selling prices, if steel prices have significantly decreased. These events could adversely affect our financial results. Conversely, if we underestimate demand for our products or if our suppliers fail to supply quality products in a timely manner, we may experience inventory shortages. Inventory shortages could result in unfilled orders, negatively impacting our customer relationships and resulting in lost revenues, which could harm our business and adversely affect our financial results.

Suppliers and Customers

The loss of significant volume from our key customers could adversely affect us. A significant loss of, or decrease in, business from any of our key customers could have an adverse effect on our sales and financial results if we cannot obtain replacement business. Also, due to consolidation in the industries we serve, including the construction, automotive and retail industries, our sales may be increasingly sensitive to deterioration in the financial condition of, or other adverse developments with respect to, one or more of our top customers. In addition, certain of our top customers may be able to exert pricing and other influences on us, requiring us to market, deliver and promote our products in a manner that may be more costly to us. Moreover, we generally do not have long-term contracts with our customers. As a result, although our customers periodically provide indications of their product needs and purchases, they generally purchase our products on an order-by-order basis, and the relationship, as well as particular orders, can be terminated at any time.

Many of our key industries, such as automotive and construction, are cyclical in nature. Many of our key industries, such as automotive and construction, are cyclical and can be impacted by both market demand and raw material supply, particularly with respect to steel. The demand for our products is directly related to, and quickly impacted by, customer demand in our industries, which can change as the result of changes in the general United States or worldwide economy and other factors beyond our control. Adverse changes in demand or pricing can have a negative effect on our business.

Significant reductions in sales to any of the Detroit Three automakers could have a negative impact on our business. Approximately half of the net sales of our Steel Processing operating segment and a significant amount of the net sales of certain joint ventures are to automotive-related customers. Although we do sell to the domestic operations of foreign automakers and their suppliers, a significant portion of our automotive sales are to Ford, General Motors, and Chrysler (the Detroit Three automakers) and their suppliers. A reduction in sales for any of the Detroit Three automakers could negatively impact our business. In addition, in 2011, automobile producers began taking steps toward complying with new Corporate Average Fuel Economy mileage requirements for new cars and light trucks that they produce. As automakers work to produce vehicles that comply with these new standards, they may reduce the amount of steel used in cars and trucks to improve fuel economy, thereby reducing demand for steel and resulting in further over-supply of steel in North America.

The closing or relocation of customer facilities could adversely affect us. Our ability to meet delivery requirements and the overall cost of our products as delivered to customer facilities are important competitive factors. If customers close or move their production facilities further away from our manufacturing facilities

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which can supply them, it could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet competitive conditions, which could result in the loss of sales. Likewise, if customers move their production facilities overseas, it could result in the loss of potential sales for us.

Sales conflicts with our customers and/or suppliers may adversely impact us. In some instances, we may compete with one or more of our customers and/or suppliers in pursuing the same business. In addition, in the Engineered Cabs business, our customers often have the option of producing certain cabs in-house instead of having them supplied by us or our competition. To the extent they elect to produce such cabs in-house, it could adversely affect our sales. Such conflicts may strain our relationships with those parties, which could adversely affect our future business with them.

The closing or idling of steel manufacturing facilities could have a negative impact on us. As steel makers have reduced their production capacities by closing or idling production lines in light of the challenging economic conditions, the number of facilities from which we can purchase steel, in particular certain specialty steels, has decreased. Accordingly, if delivery from a supplier is disrupted, particularly with respect to certain types of specialty steel, it may be more difficult to obtain an alternate supply than in the past. These closures and disruptions could also have an adverse effect on our suppliers' on-time delivery performance, which could have an adverse effect on our ability to meet our own delivery commitments and may have other adverse effects on our business.

The loss of key supplier relationships could adversely affect us. Over the years, our various manufacturing operations have developed relationships with certain steel and other suppliers which have been beneficial to us by providing more assured delivery and a more favorable all-in cost, which includes price and shipping costs. If any of those relationships were disrupted, it could have an adverse effect on delivery times and the overall cost and quality of our raw materials, which could have a negative impact on our business. In addition, we do not have long-term contracts with any of our suppliers. If, in the future, we are unable to obtain sufficient amounts of steel and other products at competitive prices and on a timely basis from our traditional suppliers, we may be unable to obtain these products from alternative sources at competitive prices to meet our delivery schedules, which could have a material adverse affect on our results of operations.

Competition

Our business is highly competitive, and increased competition could negatively impact our financial results. Generally, the markets in which we conduct business are highly competitive. Our competitors include a variety of both domestic and foreign companies in all major markets. Competition for most of our products is primarily on the basis of price, product quality and our ability to meet delivery requirements. Depending on a variety of factors, including raw material, energy, labor and capital costs, government control of currency exchange rates and government subsidies of foreign steel producers, our business may be materially adversely affected by competitive forces. The economic recession has also resulted in significant open capacity, which could attract increased competitive presence. Competition may also increase if suppliers to or customers of our industries begin to more directly compete with our businesses through new facilities, acquisitions or otherwise. As noted above, we can have conflicts with our customers or suppliers and, in some cases, supply the same products and services as we do. Increased competition could cause us to lose market share, increase expenditures, lower our margins or offer additional services at a higher cost to us, which could adversely impact our financial results.

Material Substitution

If steel prices increase compared to certain substitute materials, the demand for our products could be negatively impacted, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results. In certain applications, steel competes with other materials, such as aluminum (particularly in the automobile industry), cement and wood (particularly in the construction industry), composites, glass and plastic. Prices of all of these materials

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fluctuate widely, and differences between the prices of these materials and the price of steel may adversely affect demand for our products and/or encourage material substitution, which could adversely affect prices and demand for steel products. The high cost of steel relative to other materials may make material substitution more attractive for certain uses.

Freight and Energy

Increasing freight and energy costs could increase our operating costs, which could have an adverse effect on our financial results. The availability and cost of freight and energy, such as electricity, natural gas and diesel fuel, is important in the manufacture and transport of our products. Our operations consume substantial amounts of energy, and our operating costs generally increase when energy costs rise. Factors that may affect our energy costs include significant increases in fuel, oil or natural gas prices, unavailability of electrical power or other energy sources due to droughts, hurricanes or other natural causes or due to shortages resulting from insufficient supplies to serve customers, or interruptions in energy supplies due to equipment failure or other causes. During periods of increasing energy and freight costs, we may be unable to fully recover our operating cost increases through price increases without reducing demand for our products. Our financial results could be adversely affected if we are unable to pass all of the increases on to our customers or if we are unable to obtain the necessary freight and energy. Also, increasing energy costs could put a strain on the transportation of our materials and products if the increased costs force certain transporters to close.

Information Systems

We are subject to information system security risks and systems integration issues that could disrupt our internal operations. We are dependent upon information technology for the distribution of information internally and also to our customers and suppliers. This information technology is subject to damage or interruption from a variety of sources, including, without limitation, computer viruses, security breaches and defects in design. We could also be adversely affected by system or network disruptions if new or upgraded business management systems are defective, not installed properly or not properly integrated into operations. Various measures have been implemented to manage our risks related to information system and network disruptions and to prevent attempts to gain unauthorized access through the Internet to our information systems. However, a system failure could negatively impact our operations and financial results. In addition, cyber attacks could threaten the integrity of our trade secrets and sensitive intellectual property.

Business Disruptions

Disruptions to our business or the business of our customers or suppliers could adversely impact our operations and financial results. Business disruptions, including increased costs for, or interruptions in, the supply of energy or raw materials, resulting from shortages of supply or transportation, severe weather events (such as hurricanes, tsunamis, earthquakes, tornados, floods and blizzards), casualty events (such as explosions, fires or material equipment breakdown), acts of terrorism, pandemic disease, labor disruptions, the idling of facilities due to reduced demand (resulting from a downturn in economic activity or otherwise) or other events (such as required maintenance shutdowns), could cause interruptions to our businesses as well as the operations of our customers and suppliers. While we maintain insurance coverage that can offset some losses relating to certain types of these events, losses from business disruptions could have an adverse effect on our operations and financial results and we could be adversely impacted to the extent any such losses are not covered by insurance or cause some other adverse impact to us.

Foreign Operations

Economic, political and other risks associated with foreign operations could adversely affect our international financial results. Although the substantial majority of our business activity takes place in the United States, we derive a portion of our revenues and earnings from operations in foreign countries, and we are subject to

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risks associated with doing business internationally. We have wholly-owned facilities in Austria, Canada, Poland and Portugal and joint venture facilities in China, France, India, Mexico, Spain and the United Kingdom, and are active in exploring other foreign opportunities. The risks of doing business in foreign countries include, among other factors: the potential for adverse changes in the local political climate, in diplomatic relations between foreign countries and the United States or in government policies, laws or regulations; terrorist activity that may cause social disruption; logistical and communications challenges; costs of complying with a variety of laws and regulations; difficulty in staffing and managing geographically diverse operations; deterioration of foreign economic conditions, especially within Europe; inflation and fluctuations in interest rates; currency rate fluctuations; foreign exchange restrictions; differing local business practices and cultural considerations; restrictions on imports and exports or sources of supply, including energy and raw materials; changes in duties, quotas, tariffs, taxes or other protectionist measures; and potential issues related to matters covered by the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act or similar laws. We believe that our business activities outside of the United States involve a higher degree of risk than our domestic activities, and any one or more of these factors could adversely affect our operating results and financial condition. In addition, the global recession and the volatility of worldwide capital and credit markets have significantly impacted and may continue to significantly impact our foreign customers and markets. These factors have resulted in decreased demand in our foreign operations and have had significant negative impacts on our business. Refer to the *Economic or Industry Downturns* risk factor herein for additional information concerning the impact of the global recession and the volatility of capital and credit markets on our business.

Joint Ventures

A change in the relationship between the members of any of our joint ventures may have an adverse effect on that joint venture. We have been successful in the development and operation of various joint ventures, and our equity in net income from our joint ventures, particularly WAVE, has been important to our financial results. We believe an important element in the success of any joint venture is a solid relationship between the members of that joint venture. If there is a change in ownership, a change of control, a change in management or management philosophy, a change in business strategy or another event with respect to a member of a joint venture that adversely impacts the relationship between the joint venture members, it could adversely impact that joint venture. In addition, joint ventures necessarily involve special risks. Whether or not we hold a majority interest or maintain operational control in a joint venture, our partners may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our interests or goals. For example, our partners may exercise veto rights to block actions that we believe to be in our best interests, may take action contrary to our policies or objects with respect to our investments, or may be unable or unwilling to fulfill their obligations or commitments to the joint venture.

Acquisitions

We may be unable to successfully consummate, manage or integrate our acquisitions. A portion of our growth has occurred through acquisitions. We may from time to time continue to seek attractive opportunities to acquire businesses, enter into joint ventures and make other investments that are complementary to our existing strengths. There are no assurances, however, that any acquisition opportunities will arise or, if they do, that they will be consummated, or that any needed additional financing for such opportunities will be available on satisfactory terms when required. In addition, acquisitions involve risks that the businesses acquired will not perform in accordance with expectations, that business judgments concerning the value, strengths and weaknesses of businesses acquired will prove incorrect, that we may assume unknown liabilities from the seller, that the acquired businesses may not be integrated successfully and that the acquisitions may strain our management resources or divert management's attention from other business concerns. International acquisitions may present unique challenges and increase our exposure to the risks associated with foreign operations and countries. Failure to successfully integrate any of our acquisitions may cause significant operating inefficiencies and could adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

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Capital Expenditures

Our business requires capital investment and maintenance expenditures, and our capital resources may not be adequate to provide for all of our cash requirements. Many of our operations are capital intensive. For the five-year period ended May 31, 2013, our total capital expenditures, including acquisitions and investment activity, were approximately \$759.8 million. Additionally, at May 31, 2013, we were obligated to make aggregate lease payments of \$29.9 million under operating lease agreements. Our business also requires expenditures for maintenance of our facilities. We currently believe that we have adequate resources (including cash and cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities, availability under existing credit facilities and unused lines of credit) to meet our cash needs for normal operating costs, capital expenditures, debt repayments, dividend payments, future acquisitions and working capital for our existing business. However, given the current challenges, uncertainty and volatility in the domestic and global economies and financial markets, there can be no assurance that our capital resources will be adequate to provide for all of our cash requirements.

Litigation

We may be subject to legal proceedings or investigations, the resolution of which could negatively affect our results of operations and liquidity in a particular period. Our results of operations or liquidity in a particular period could be affected by an adverse ruling in any legal proceedings or investigations which may be pending against us or filed against us in the future. We are also subject to a variety of legal compliance risks, including, without limitation, potential claims relating to product liability, health and safety, environmental matters, intellectual property rights, taxes and compliance with U.S. and foreign export laws, anti-bribery laws, competition laws and sales and trading practices. While we believe that we have adopted appropriate risk management and compliance programs to address and reduce these risks, the global and diverse nature of our operations means that these risks will continue to exist and additional legal proceedings and contingencies may arise from time to time. A future adverse ruling or settlement or an unfavorable change in laws, rules or regulations could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or liquidity in a particular period.

Accounting and Tax Estimates

We are required to make accounting and tax-related estimates, assumptions and judgments in preparing our consolidated financial statements, and actual results may differ materially from the estimates, assumptions and judgments that we use. In preparing our consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, we are required to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the accounting for and recognition of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. These estimates and assumptions must be made because certain information that is used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements is dependent on future events, or cannot be calculated with a high degree of precision from data available to us. In some cases, these estimates and assumptions are particularly difficult to determine and we must exercise significant judgment. Some of the estimates, assumptions and judgments having the greatest amount of uncertainty, subjectivity and complexity are related to our accounting for bad debts, returns and allowances, inventory, self-insurance reserves, derivatives, stock-based compensation, deferred tax assets and liabilities and asset impairments. Our actual results may differ materially from the estimates, assumptions and judgments that we use, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Tax Laws and Regulations

Tax increases or changes in tax laws could adversely affect our financial results. We are subject to tax and related obligations in the jurisdictions in which we operate or do business, including state, local, federal and foreign taxes. The taxing rules of the various jurisdictions in which we operate or do business often are

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complex and subject to varying interpretations. Tax authorities may challenge tax positions that we take or historically have taken, and may assess taxes where we have not made tax filings or may audit the tax filings we have made and assess additional taxes. Some of these assessments may be substantial, and also may involve the imposition of penalties and interest. In addition, governments could impose new taxes on us or increase the rates at which we are taxed in the future. The payment of substantial additional taxes, penalties or interest resulting from tax assessments, or the imposition of any new taxes, could materially and adversely impact our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. In addition, our provision for income taxes and cash tax liability in the future could be adversely affected by changes in U.S. tax laws. Potential changes that may adversely affect our financial results include, without limitation, decreasing the ability of U.S. companies to receive a tax credit for foreign taxes paid or to defer the U.S. deduction of expenses in connection with investments made in other countries.

Claims and Insurance

Adverse claims experience, to the extent not covered by insurance, may have an adverse effect on our financial results. We self-insure a significant portion of our potential liability for workers' compensation, product liability, general liability, property liability, automobile liability and employee medical claims. In order to reduce risk, we purchase insurance from highly-rated, licensed insurance carriers that cover most claims in excess of the applicable deductible or retained amounts. We maintain reserves for the estimated cost to resolve open claims as well as an estimate of the cost of claims that have been incurred but not reported. The occurrence of significant claims, our failure to adequately reserve for such claims, a significant cost increase to maintain our insurance or the failure of our insurance providers to perform could have an adverse impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Principal Shareholder

Our principal shareholder may have the ability to exert significant influence in matters requiring a shareholder vote and could delay, deter or prevent a change in control of Worthington Industries. Pursuant to our charter documents, certain matters such as those in which a person would attempt to acquire or take control of the Company, must be approved by the vote of the holders of common shares representing at least 75% of Worthington Industries' outstanding voting power. Approximately 25% of our outstanding common shares are beneficially owned, directly or indirectly, by John P. McConnell, our Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer. As a result of his beneficial ownership of our common shares, Mr. McConnell may have the ability to exert significant influence in these matters and other proposals upon which our shareholders may vote.

Key Employees

If we lose our senior management or other key employees, our business may be adversely affected. Our ability to successfully operate, grow our business and implement our business strategies is largely dependent on the efforts, abilities and services of our senior management and other key employees. The loss of any of these individuals or our inability to attract, train and retain additional personnel could reduce the competitiveness of our business or otherwise impair our operations or prospects. Our future success will also depend, in part, on our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel, such as engineers and other skilled technicians, who have experience in the application of our products and are knowledgeable about our business, markets and products. We cannot assure that we will be able to retain our existing senior management personnel or other key employees or attract additional qualified personnel when needed. We have not entered into any formal employment agreements or change in control agreements with our executive officers, and the loss of any member of our management team could adversely impact our business and operations. Additionally, we may modify our management structure from time to time or reduce our overall workforce as we did in certain operating segments during the recent economic downturn, which may create marketing, operational and other business risks.

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Credit Ratings

Ratings agencies may downgrade our credit ratings, which could make it more difficult for us to raise capital and could increase our financing costs. Any downgrade in our credit ratings may make raising capital more difficult, may increase the cost and affect the terms of future borrowings, may affect the terms under which we purchase goods and services and may limit our ability to take advantage of potential business opportunities. In addition, the interest rate on our revolving credit facility is tied to our credit ratings, and any downgrade of our credit ratings would likely result in an increase in the current cost of borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

Difficult Financial Markets

Should we be required to raise capital in the future, we could face higher borrowing costs, less available capital, more stringent terms and tighter covenants or, in extreme conditions, an inability to raise capital. Although we currently have significant borrowing availability under our existing credit facilities, should those facilities become unavailable due to covenant or other defaults, or should we otherwise be required to raise capital outside our existing facilities, given the current uncertainty and volatility in the U.S. and global credit and capital markets, our ability to access capital and the terms under which we do so may be negatively impacted. Any adverse change in our access to capital or the terms of our borrowings, including increased costs, could have a negative impact on our financial condition.

Environmental, Health and Safety

We may incur additional costs related to environmental and health and safety matters. Our operations and facilities are subject to a variety of federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations relating to the protection of the environment and human health and safety. Failure to maintain or achieve compliance with these laws and regulations or with the permits required for our operations could result in increased costs and capital expenditures and potentially fines and civil or criminal sanctions, third-party claims for property damage or personal injury, cleanup costs or temporary or permanent discontinuance of operations. Over time, we and predecessor operators of our facilities have generated, used, handled and disposed of hazardous and other regulated wastes. Environmental liabilities, including cleanup obligations, could exist at our facilities or at off-site locations where materials from our operations were disposed of or at facilities we have divested, which could result in future expenditures that cannot be currently quantified and which could reduce our profits and cash flow. We may be held strictly liable for any contamination of these sites, and the amount of any such liability could be material. Under the joint and several liability principle of certain environmental laws, we may be held liable for all remediation costs at a particular site, even with respect to contamination for which we are not responsible. Changes in environmental and human health and safety laws, rules, regulations or enforcement policies could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Legislation and Regulations

Certain proposed legislation and regulations may have an adverse impact on the economy in general and in our markets specifically, which may adversely affect our business. Our business may be negatively impacted by a variety of new or proposed legislation or regulations. For example, legislation and regulations proposing increases in taxation on, or heightened regulation of, carbon or other greenhouse gas emissions may result in higher prices for steel, higher prices for utilities required to run our facilities, higher fuel costs for us and our suppliers and distributors and other adverse impacts. See the immediately following risk factor for additional information regarding legislation and regulations concerning climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. To the extent that new legislation or regulations increase our costs, we may not be able to fully pass these costs on to our customers without a resulting decline in sales and adverse impact to our profits. Likewise, to the extent new legislation or regulations would have an adverse effect on the economy, our markets or the ability of domestic businesses to compete against foreign operations, it could also have an adverse impact on us.

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Legislation or regulations concerning climate change and greenhouse gas emissions may negatively affect our results of operations. Energy is a significant input in a number of our operations and products, and many believe that consumption of energy derived from fossil fuels is a contributor to global warming. A number of governments and governmental bodies have introduced or are contemplating legislative and regulatory changes in response to the potential impacts of climate change and greenhouse gas emissions. The European Union has established greenhouse gas regulations, and Canada has published details of a regulatory framework for greenhouse gas emissions. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has issued and proposed regulations addressing greenhouse gas emissions, including regulations which will require reporting of greenhouse gas emissions from large sources and suppliers in the United States. Legislation previously has been introduced in the U.S. Congress aimed at limiting carbon emissions from companies that conduct business that is carbon-intensive. Among other potential items, such bills could include a system of carbon emission credits issued to certain companies, similar to the European Union's existing cap-and-trade system. Several U.S. states have also adopted, and other states may in the future adopt, legislation or regulations implementing state-wide or regional cap-and-trade systems that apply to some or all industries that emit greenhouse gases. It is impossible at this time to forecast what the final regulations and legislation, if any, will look like and the resulting effects on our business and operations. Depending upon the terms of any such regulations or legislation, however, we could suffer a negative financial impact as a result of increased energy, environmental and other costs necessary to comply with limitations on greenhouse gas emissions, and we may see changes in the margins of our greenhouse gas-intensive and energy-intensive assets. In addition, depending upon whether similar limitations are imposed globally, the regulations and legislation could negatively impact our ability to compete with foreign companies situated in areas not subject to such limitations. Many of our customers in the United States, Canada and Europe may experience similar impacts, which could result in decreased demand for our products.

Legislation, regulations or other events which could adversely affect the ability or cost to recover natural gas or oil may negatively affect our business. In recent years, increasing amounts of oil and natural gas have been produced through the hydraulic fracking process throughout the United States and North America. This has resulted in decreasing energy costs, particularly for natural gas and similar energy products. This reduction has been a boon for the U.S. economy and has helped lower energy costs for U.S. businesses. Also, some of our recent acquisitions supply products which are used by companies engaged in hydraulic fracking. If legislation, regulations or other events limit the ability to recover such fuels through hydraulic fracking or increase the cost thereof, it could have a negative impact on our business, the U.S. economy and U.S. businesses in general, which could result in decreased demand for our products or otherwise negatively impact our business.

The implementation of the provisions of the new health care law could adversely affect our business. As the provisions of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act begin to be fully implemented and governments and employers take action related thereto, the impact on U.S. health care costs are unknown. Many project that there will be a significant increase in health care costs which could adversely impact the U.S. economy and U.S. businesses which could result in a decreased demand for our products. Further, the Company's health care costs could increase which would negatively impact our profits.

Seasonality

Our operations have been subject to seasonal fluctuations that may impact our cash flows for a particular period. Sales are generally strongest in the fourth quarter of the fiscal year when all of our business segments are normally operating at seasonal peaks. Historically, our sales are generally weaker in the third quarter of the fiscal year, primarily due to reduced activity in the building and construction industry as a result of the colder, more inclement weather, as well as customer plant shutdowns in the automotive industry due to holidays. Our quarterly results may also be affected by the timing of large customer orders. Consequently, our cash flow from operations may fluctuate significantly from quarter to quarter. If, as a result of any such fluctuation, our quarterly cash flows were significantly reduced, we may be unable to service our

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indebtedness or maintain compliance with certain covenants under our credit facilities. A default under any of the documents governing our indebtedness could prevent us from borrowing additional funds, limit our ability to pay interest or principal and allow our lenders to declare the amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable and to exercise certain other remedies.

Impairment Charges

Continued or enhanced weakness or instability in the economy, our markets or our results of operations could result in future asset impairments, which would reduce our reported earnings and net worth. We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets, excluding purchased goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Impairment testing involves a comparison of the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset or asset group to its respective carrying amount. If the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows exceeds the carrying amount, then no impairment exists. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows, then a second step is performed to determine the amount of impairment, if any, to be recognized. For long-lived assets other than goodwill, an impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds fair value. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested for impairment annually, during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may be present. The goodwill impairment test consists of comparing the fair value of each reporting unit, determined using discounted cash flows, to each reporting unit's respective carrying value. If the estimated fair value of reporting unit exceeds its carrying value, there is no impairment. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit exceeds its estimated fair value, a goodwill impairment is indicated. The amount of the impairment is determined by comparing the fair value of the net assets of the reporting unit, excluding goodwill, to its estimated fair value, with the difference representing the implied fair value of the goodwill. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is lower than its carrying value, the difference is recorded as an impairment charge in our consolidated statement of earnings. Economic conditions remain fragile, particularly in Europe and the possibility remains that the domestic or global economies, or certain industry sectors that are key to our sales, may deteriorate. If certain of our business segments are adversely affected by the challenging and volatile economic and financial conditions, we may be required to record additional impairments, which would negatively impact our results of operations.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 2. Properties.

General

Our principal corporate offices are located in an office building in Columbus, Ohio, containing approximately 117,700 square feet, which houses the principal corporate offices of the Pressure Cylinders and Construction Services operating segments. We purchased this office building on June 22, 2012. Our Steel Processing corporate offices are located next to the corporate offices in a leased office building in Columbus, Ohio, containing approximately 30,000 square feet. We also own three facilities used for administrative and medical purposes in Columbus, Ohio, containing an aggregate of approximately 166,000 square feet. As of May 31, 2013, we owned or leased a total of approximately 8,000,000 square feet of space for our operations, of which approximately 7,000,000 square feet (7,600,000 square feet with warehouses) was devoted to manufacturing, product distribution and sales offices. Major leases contain renewal options for periods of up to 10 years. For information concerning rental obligations, refer to Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Contractual Cash Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments as well as Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to

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Consolidated Financial Statements Note R Operating Leases of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We believe the distribution and office facilities provide adequate space for our operations and are well maintained and suitable.

Excluding joint ventures, we operate 36 manufacturing facilities and 12 warehouses. These manufacturing facilities are well maintained and in good operating condition, and are believed to be sufficient to meet current needs.

Steel Processing

Our Steel Processing operating segment operates 11 manufacturing facilities, 10 of which are wholly-owned, containing a total of approximately 2,500,000 square feet, and one that is leased, containing approximately 150,000 square feet. These facilities are located in Alabama, California, Indiana, Maryland, Michigan (2), and Ohio (5). This operating segment also owns one warehouse in Ohio, containing approximately 110,000 square feet, one warehouse in Michigan, containing approximately 100,000 square feet, and one warehouse in California, containing approximately 60,000 square feet. As noted above, this operating segment's corporate offices are located in Columbus, Ohio.

Pressure Cylinders

Our Pressure Cylinders operating segment operates 17 manufacturing facilities, 15 of which are wholly-owned, containing a total of approximately 2,300,000 square feet, and two that are leased, containing approximately 350,000 square feet. These facilities are located in California, Kansas (2), Mississippi, North Carolina, New York, Ohio (5), Wisconsin, Austria, Canada, Poland (2) and Portugal. This operating segment also operates two owned warehouses, one in Austria and one in Poland, containing a total of approximately 90,000 square feet, and three leased warehouses, two in Ohio and one in Canada, containing a total of approximately 130,000 square feet. As noted above, this operating segment's corporate offices are located in Columbus, Ohio.

Engineered Cabs

Our Engineered Cabs operating segment operates four owned manufacturing facilities containing a total of approximately 1,000,000 square feet. These facilities are located in Iowa, South Carolina, South Dakota, and Tennessee. This operating segment also operates one owned warehouse in Iowa and one leased warehouse in Tennessee containing a total of approximately 20,000 square feet. This operating segment's corporate offices are located in Watertown, South Dakota.

Other

Steel Packaging operates three facilities, one each in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania. The manufacturing facilities in Indiana and Pennsylvania are leased and contain a total of approximately 175,000 square feet; and the facility located in Ohio is owned and contains approximately 21,000 square feet. The Construction Services operating segment, which includes Mid-Rise Construction and Military Construction business units, operates manufacturing facilities in Ohio and Tennessee containing approximately 220,000 square feet and leases approximately 18,300 square feet for administrative offices in Hawaii and Ohio. Additionally, we retained Gerstenslager's manufacturing facility in Wooster, Ohio, which is subject to a lease agreement with ArtiFlex and contains approximately 900,000 square feet.

Joint Ventures

The Spartan consolidated joint venture owns and operates one manufacturing facility in Michigan, the WEI joint venture leases one manufacturing facility in Fremont, Ohio, and the WNCL consolidated joint venture owns and operates a manufacturing facility in India. The unconsolidated joint ventures operate a total of 47 manufacturing facilities, located in Alabama, California (2), Connecticut, Florida (2), Georgia, Hawaii,

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Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland (2), Michigan (9), Nevada, Ohio (7), Tennessee, and Texas (2) domestically, and in China (2), France, India (2), Mexico (7), Spain and the United Kingdom (2), internationally.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved in various judicial and administrative proceedings as both plaintiff and defendant, arising in the ordinary course of business. The Company does not believe that any such proceedings will have a material adverse effect on its business, financial position, results of operation or cash flows.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable

Supplemental Item Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table lists the names, positions held and ages of the individuals serving as executive officers of the Registrant as of July 30, 2013.

Name	Age	Position(s) with the Registrant	Present Office Held Since
John P. McConnell	59	Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer; a Director	1996
Mark A. Russell	50	President and Chief Operating Officer	2012
B. Andrew Rose	43	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2008
Dale T. Brinkman	60	Vice President-Administration, General Counsel and Secretary	2000
Terry M. Dyer	46	Vice President-Human Resources	2012
Andrew J. Billman	45	President-Worthington Cylinder Corporation	2011
Geoffrey G. Gilmore	41	President-The Worthington Steel Company	2012
Matthew A. Lockard	44	Vice President-Corporate Development and Treasurer	2009
Catherine M. Lyttle	54	Vice President-Communications and Investor Relations	2009
Eric M. Smolenski	43	Chief Information Officer	2012
Richard G. Welch	55	Controller	2000
Virgil L. Winland	65	Senior Vice President-Manufacturing	2001

John P. McConnell has served as Worthington Industries Chief Executive Officer since June 1993, as a director of Worthington Industries continuously since 1990, and as Chairman of the Board of Worthington Industries since September 1996. Mr. McConnell serves as the Chair of the Executive Committee of Worthington Industries Board of Directors. He served in various positions with the Company from 1975 to June 1993.

Mark A. Russell has served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Worthington Industries since August 1, 2012. From February 2007 to July 31, 2012, Mr. Russell served as President of The Worthington Steel Company. From August 2004 until February 2007, Mr. Russell was a partner in Russell & Associates, an acquisition group formed to acquire aluminum products companies.

B. Andrew Andy Rose has served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Worthington Industries since December 2008. From 2007 to 2008, he served as a senior investment professional with MCG Capital Corporation, a private equity firm specializing in investments in middle market companies; and from 2002 to 2007, he was a founding partner at Peachtree Equity Partners, L.P., a private equity firm backed by Goldman Sachs.

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Dale T. Brinkman has served as Worthington Industries Vice President-Administration since December 1998 and as Worthington Industries General Counsel since September 1982. He has been Secretary of Worthington Industries since September 2000 and served as Assistant Secretary from September 1982 to September 2000.

Terry M. Dyer has served as Vice President-Human Resources of Worthington Industries since June 2012. From October 2009 to June 2012, he served as the Vice President-Human Resources for our WAVE joint venture in Malvern, Pennsylvania. Mr. Dyer served as Senior Human Resources Generalist for Armstrong World Industries, Inc. (Armstrong) from November 2004 to October 2009. Armstrong is a global leader in the design and manufacture of floors, ceilings and cabinets.

Andrew J. Billman has served as President of Worthington Cylinder Corporation since August 2011. From February 2010 to August 2011, he served as Vice President-Purchasing for Worthington Industries. He served as Regional Sales Manager of The Worthington Steel Company from August 2008 to January 2010 and as National Account Manager from August 2006 to July 2008. Mr. Billman served as Automotive Accounts Manager of The Worthington Steel Company from August 1998 to December 2000; and in various other positions with the Company from 1991 to January 2001. From January 2001 to July 2006, he was employed with A.M.S.E.A., Inc., a private manufacturing company that stamped components, located in Michigan.

Geoffrey G. Gilmore has served as President of The Worthington Steel Company since August 2012. From July 2011 to July 2012, he served as Vice President-Purchasing for Worthington Industries responsible for all purchasing efforts across the Company including steel, commodity and OEM purchasing, logistics and outside processing. From April 2010 to July 2011, he served as General Manager of The Worthington Steel Company's Delta, Ohio facility, responsible for overseeing its manufacturing and sales operations; and from June 2006 to February 2010, he served as Director of Automotive Sales for The Worthington Steel Company. Mr. Gilmore served in various other positions with the Company from 1998 to June 2006.

Matthew A. Lockard has served as Treasurer of Worthington Industries since February 2009 and as Vice President-Corporate Development of Worthington Industries since July 2005. From April 2001 to July 2005, he served as Vice President-Global Business Development for Worthington Cylinder Corporation. Mr. Lockard served in various other positions with the Company from January 1994 to April 2001.

Catherine M. Lyttle has served as Vice President of Communications and Investor Relations of Worthington Industries since April 2009. She served as Vice President of Communications of Worthington Industries from January 1999 to April 2009. Ms. Lyttle served as Vice President of Marketing for the Columbus Chamber of Commerce from 1987 to September 1997 and as Vice President of JMAC Hockey from 1997 to 1999.

Eric M. Smolenski has served as Chief Information Officer of Worthington Industries since June 2012. He served as Vice President-Human Resources of Worthington Industries from December 2005 through June 2012. From January 2001 to December 2005, Mr. Smolenski served as the Director of Corporate Human Resources Services of Worthington Industries, and he served in various other positions with the Company from January 1994 to January 2001.

Richard G. Welch has served as the Corporate Controller of Worthington Industries since March 2000 and prior thereto, he served as Assistant Controller from August 1999 to March 2000. He served as Principal Financial Officer of Worthington Industries on an interim basis from September 2008 to December 2008.

Virgil L. Winland has served as Senior Vice President-Manufacturing of Worthington Industries since January 2001. He served in various other positions with the Company from 1971 to January 2001, including President of Worthington Cylinder Corporation from June 1998 through January 2001.

Executive officers serve at the pleasure of the directors of the Registrant. There are no family relationships among any of the Registrant's executive officers or directors. No arrangements or understandings exist pursuant to which any individual has been, or is to be, selected as an executive officer of the Registrant.

Table of Contents**PART II****Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities****Common Shares Information**

The common shares of Worthington Industries, Inc. ("Worthington Industries") trade on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "WOR" and are listed in most newspapers as "WorthgtnInd." As of July 22, 2013, Worthington Industries had 6,355 registered shareholders. The following table sets forth (i) the low and high closing prices and the closing price per share for Worthington Industries' common shares for each quarter of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013, and (ii) the cash dividends per share declared on Worthington Industries' common shares for each quarter of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2013.

	Market Price			Cash
	Low	High	Closing	Dividends Declared
Fiscal 2012				
Quarter Ended				
August 31, 2011	\$ 14.98	\$ 23.45	\$ 16.25	\$ 0.12
November 30, 2011	\$ 13.21	\$ 18.68	\$ 17.59	\$ 0.12
February 29, 2012	\$ 15.58	\$ 19.24	\$ 16.87	\$ 0.12
May 31, 2012	\$ 16.25	\$ 19.75	\$ 16.25	\$ 0.12
Fiscal 2013				
Quarter Ended				
August 31, 2012	\$ 15.88	\$ 23.16	\$ 20.90	\$ 0.13
November 30, 2012	\$ 20.86	\$ 24.27	\$ 23.56	\$ 0.13
February 28, 2013	\$ 22.93	\$ 29.10	\$ 28.34	\$ 0.26
May 31, 2013	\$ 28.02	\$ 35.59	\$ 34.38	\$ -

Dividends are declared at the discretion of Worthington Industries' Board of Directors. Worthington Industries' Board of Directors declared quarterly dividends of \$0.12 per common share in fiscal 2012 and of \$0.13 per common share for the first and second quarters in fiscal 2013. On December 10, 2012, the Board declared an accelerated third and fourth quarter cash dividend totaling \$0.26 per common share. The dividend was paid on December 28, 2012 to shareholders of record as of December 21, 2012. On June 26, 2013, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.15 per common share for the first quarter of fiscal 2014. This dividend is payable on September 27, 2013, to shareholders of record as of September 13, 2013.

The Board of Directors reviews the dividend on a quarterly basis and establishes the dividend rate based upon Worthington Industries' financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, current and projected cash flows, business prospects and other factors which the directors may deem relevant. While Worthington Industries has paid a dividend every quarter since becoming a public company in 1968, there is no guarantee this will continue in the future.

Shareholder Return Performance

The following information in this Item 5 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is not deemed to be "soliciting material" or to be "filed" with the Securities and Exchange Commission or subject to Regulation 14A or Regulation 14C under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, and will not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically incorporate such information into such a filing.

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The following graph compares the five-year cumulative return on Worthington Industries common shares, the S&P Midcap 400 Index and the S&P 1500 Steel Composite Index. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested at May 31, 2008, in Worthington Industries common shares and each index.

* \$100 invested on 5/31/08 in common shares or index. Assumes reinvestment of dividends when received. Fiscal year ended May 31.

	05/08	05/09	05/10	05/11	05/12	05/13
Worthington Industries, Inc.	100.00	74.06	80.17	121.84	93.13	202.36
S&P Midcap 400 Index	100.00	66.50	89.46	118.94	111.69	145.14
S&P 1500 Steel Composite Index	100.00	39.91	50.05	59.23	39.20	41.97

Data and graph provided by Zacks Investment Research, Inc. Copyright© 2013, Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. All rights reserved. Used with permission.

Worthington Industries is a component of the S&P Midcap 400 Index. The S&P 1500 Steel Composite Index, of which Worthington Industries is also a component, is the most specific index relative to the largest line of business of Worthington Industries and its subsidiaries. At May 31, 2013, the S&P 1500 Steel Composite Index included 9 steel related companies from the S&P 500, S&P Midcap 400 and S&P 600 indices: Allegheny Technologies Incorporated; A.M. Castle & Co.; Cliffs Natural Resources Inc.; Commercial Metals Company; Olympic Steel, Inc.; Reliance Steel & Aluminum Co.; Steel Dynamics, Inc.; United States Steel Corporation; and Worthington Industries, Inc.

Table of Contents**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities**

The following table provides information about purchases made by, or on behalf of, Worthington Industries or any affiliated purchaser (as defined in Rule 10b-18(a)(3) under the Exchange Act of 1934) of common shares of Worthington Industries during each month of the fiscal quarter ended May 31, 2013:

Period	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Common Share	Total Number of Common Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Maximum Number of Common Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
March 1-31, 2013	5,692(2)	\$ 31.04	-	6,027,832
April 1-30, 2013	325,000	\$ 31.94	325,000	5,702,832
May 1-31, 2013	676,064(2)	\$ 33.46	600,000	5,102,832
Total	1,006,756	\$ 32.96	925,000	

(1) The number shown represents, as of the end of each period, the maximum number of common shares that could be purchased under the publicly announced repurchase authorization then in effect. On June 29, 2011, we announced that our Board of Directors had authorized the repurchase of up to 10,000,000 of Worthington Industries' outstanding common shares. A total of 5,102,832 common shares were available under this repurchase authorization as of May 31, 2013.

The common shares available for repurchase under the June 29, 2011 authorization may be purchased from time to time, with consideration given to the market price of the common shares, the nature of other investment opportunities, cash flows from operations, general economic conditions and other appropriate factors. Repurchases may be made on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions.

(2) Includes an aggregate of 5,692 common shares and 76,064 common shares surrendered by employees in March and May 2013, respectively, to satisfy tax withholding obligations upon exercise of stock options and vesting of restricted common shares. These common shares were not counted against the 10,000,000 share repurchase authorization in effect throughout fiscal 2013 and discussed in footnote (1) above.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data**

(in thousands, except per share amounts)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
FINANCIAL RESULTS					
Net sales	\$ 2,612,244	\$ 2,534,701	\$ 2,442,624	\$ 1,943,034	\$ 2,631,267
Cost of goods sold	2,215,601	2,201,833	2,086,467	1,663,104	2,456,533
Gross margin	396,643	332,868	356,157	279,930	174,734
Selling, general and administrative expense	258,324	225,069	235,198	218,315	210,046
Impairment of long-lived assets	6,488	355	4,386	35,409	96,943
Restructuring and other expense	3,293	5,984	2,653	4,243	43,041
Joint venture transactions	(604)	(150)	(10,436)	-	-
Operating income (loss)	129,142	101,610	124,356	21,963	(175,296)
Miscellaneous income (expense)	1,452	2,319	597	1,127	(2,329)
Gain on sale of investment in Aegis	-	-	-	-	8,331
Interest expense	(23,918)	(19,497)	(18,756)	(9,534)	(20,734)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	94,624	92,825	76,333	64,601	48,589
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	201,300	177,257	182,530	78,157	(141,439)
Income tax expense (benefit)	64,465	51,904	58,496	26,650	(37,754)
Net earnings (loss)	136,835	125,353	124,034	51,507	(103,685)
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	393	9,758	8,968	6,266	4,529
Net earnings (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 136,442	\$ 115,595	\$ 115,066	\$ 45,241	\$ (108,214)
Earnings (loss) per share diluted:					
Net earnings (loss) per share attributable to controlling interest	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.53	\$ 0.57	\$ (1.37)
Depreciation and amortization	\$ 66,469	\$ 55,873	\$ 61,058	\$ 64,653	\$ 64,073
Capital expenditures (including acquisitions and investments)	219,813	272,349	59,891	98,275	109,491
Cash dividends declared	36,471	33,441	29,411	31,676	48,115
Per common share	\$ 0.52	\$ 0.48	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.61
Average common shares outstanding diluted	71,314	70,252	75,409	79,143	78,903
FINANCIAL POSITION					
Total current assets	\$ 866,883	\$ 914,239	\$ 891,635	\$ 782,285	\$ 598,935
Total current liabilities	448,914	658,263	525,002	379,802	372,080
Working capital	\$ 417,969	\$ 255,976	\$ 366,633	\$ 402,483	\$ 226,855
Total property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 459,430	\$ 443,077	\$ 405,334	\$ 506,163	\$ 521,505
Total assets	1,950,857	1,877,797	1,667,249	1,520,347	1,363,829
Total debt	521,056	533,714	383,210	250,238	239,393
Total shareholders equity controlling interest	830,822	697,174	689,910	711,413	706,069
Per share	\$ 11.91	\$ 10.27	\$ 9.62	\$ 8.98	\$ 8.94
Common shares outstanding	69,752	67,906	71,684	79,217	78,998

The acquisition of the net assets of Palmer Mfg. & Tank, Inc. has been reflected since April 2013. Our European air brake tank operations in Czech Republic have been excluded since their disposal in October 2012. The acquisition of the outstanding common shares of Westerman, Inc. has been reflected since September 2012. The acquisition of our 75% ownership interest in PSI Energy Solutions, LLC has been reflected since March

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2012. The acquisition of the outstanding voting interests of Angus Industries, Inc. has been reflected since December 2011. The acquisition of the propane fuel cylinders business of The Coleman Company, Inc. has been reflected since December 2011. The acquisition of the outstanding voting interests of STAKO sp. Z o.o. has been reflected since September 2011. The acquisition of substantially all of the net assets of the Bernzomatic business of Irwin Industrial Tool Company has been reflected since July 2011. Our Automotive Body Panels operations have been excluded from consolidated operating results since their deconsolidation in May 2011. Our Metal Framing operations have been excluded from consolidated operating results since their deconsolidation in March 2011, except for our Metal Framing operations in Canada, which have been excluded since their disposition in November 2009. The acquisition of the net assets of three MISA Metals, Inc. steel processing locations has been reflected since March 2011. The acquisition of our 60% ownership interest in Nitin Cylinders Limited has been reflected since December 2010. The acquisition of the net assets of Hy-Mark Cylinders, Inc. has been reflected since June 2010. The acquisition of the steel processing assets of Gibraltar Industries, Inc. and its subsidiaries has been reflected since February 2010. The acquisition of the membership interests of Structural Composites Industries, LLC has been reflected since September 2009. The acquisition of the net assets related to the businesses of Piper Metal Forming Corporation, U.S. Respiratory, Inc. and Pacific Cylinders, Inc. has been reflected since June 2009.

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Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Selected statements contained in this Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations constitute forward-looking statements as that term is used in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such forward-looking statements are based, in whole or in part, on management's beliefs, estimates, assumptions and currently available information. For a more detailed discussion of what constitutes a forward-looking statement and of some of the factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from such forward-looking statements, please refer to the Safe Harbor Statement in the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 10-K and Part I Item 1A. Risk Factors of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Introduction

Worthington Industries, Inc., together with its subsidiaries (collectively, we, our, Worthington, or the Company), is primarily a diversified metals manufacturing company, focused on value-added steel processing and manufactured metal products. Our manufactured metal products include: pressure cylinder products such as propane, oxygen, refrigerant and industrial cylinders, hand torches, camping cylinders, scuba tanks, compressed natural gas cylinders, helium balloon kits, and steel and fiberglass tanks and processing equipment for primarily the oil and gas industry; engineered cabs and operator stations and cab components; framing systems for mid-rise buildings; steel pallets and racks; and, through joint ventures, suspension grid systems for concealed and lay-in panel ceilings; laser welded blanks; light gauge steel framing for commercial and residential construction; and current and past model automotive service stampings. Our number one goal is to increase shareholder value, which we seek to accomplish by optimizing existing operations, developing and commercializing new products and applications, and pursuing strategic acquisitions and joint ventures.

As of May 31, 2013, excluding our joint ventures, we operated 36 manufacturing facilities worldwide, principally in three reportable business segments: Steel Processing, Pressure Cylinders and Engineered Cabs. Our remaining operating segments, which do not meet the applicable aggregation criteria or quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure, are combined and reported in the Other category. These include the Steel Packaging, Construction Services and Worthington Energy Innovations operating segments.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, we made certain organizational changes impacting the internal reporting and management structure of our former Global Group operating segment. As a result of these organizational changes, management responsibilities and internal reporting were re-aligned into two new operating segments: Construction Services and Worthington Energy Innovations. These organizational changes did not impact the composition of our reportable business segments as none of the operating segments impacted met the quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure.

Additionally, we no longer manage our residual metal framing assets in a manner that constitutes an operating segment. Accordingly, the financial results and operating performance of our former Metal Framing operating segment, including activity related to the wind-down of this business, are reported within the Other category for segment reporting purposes. Segment information reported in previous periods has been restated to conform to this new presentation.

We also held equity positions in 12 joint ventures, which operated 47 manufacturing facilities worldwide, as of May 31, 2013.

Overview

The Company's performance during fiscal 2013 was strong relative to the prior year, aided by strong earnings growth in Pressure Cylinders and higher earnings from our joint ventures.

Volume trends were mixed in fiscal 2013. Pressure Cylinders volumes were up 15% driven by the impact of acquisitions. Steel Processing volumes were down 8%, but direct volumes, which carry a higher margin,

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were up approximately 3%, after excluding volumes from the MISA Metals facilities which were wound down or sold during the past year.

Engineered Cabs continues to experience soft demand due to production declines at its top customer. We are responding to the current environment and are implementing a plan to adjust costs accordingly without sacrificing production capacity. We are taking advantage of these market conditions to increase the pace and focus of our transformation work, as described in more detail below.

Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates (equity income) was up a modest 2% over fiscal 2012. However, current year equity income was reduced by \$5.8 million of impairment and restructuring charges, including \$4.8 million related to the impairment of our 40%-owned metal framing joint venture in China. Excluding these items, equity income was up 8%. With the exception of our joint venture in China, all of our unconsolidated joint ventures operated at a profit during fiscal 2013, led by Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE), TWB Company, L.L.C. (TWB), and Clarkwestern Dietrich Building Systems LLC (ClarkDietrich), which contributed \$65.5 million, \$12.6 million and \$8.8 million of equity income, respectively. Additionally, we received \$84.5 million in dividends from our unconsolidated joint ventures for the year.

The Company continues its strategy of optimizing existing operations and pursuing growth opportunities that add to our current businesses. We initiated the diagnostics phase of the Transformation Plan within our Pressure Cylinders operating segment in the first quarter of fiscal 2012, and these efforts are progressing through each facility. During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, we initiated the diagnostics phase in our Engineered Cabs operating segment. For additional information regarding the Transformation Plan, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE D Restructuring and Other Expense of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Recent Business Developments

On August 10, 2012, we issued \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of 12-year Senior Notes due 2024 through a private placement with seven entities within the Prudential Capital Group. The Senior Notes bear interest at a fixed rate of 4.6%.

On September 17, 2012, our Pressure Cylinders operating segment acquired 100% of the outstanding common shares of Westerman, Inc. (Westerman) for cash consideration of approximately \$62.7 million and the assumption of approximately \$7.3 million of debt, which was repaid at closing. Westerman manufactures tanks, pressure vessels and other products for the oil and gas and nuclear markets as well as hoists and other products for marine applications. Westerman also leverages its manufacturing competencies to produce pressure vessels, atmospheric tanks, controls and various custom machined components for other industrial end markets. Westerman became part of our Pressure Cylinders operating segment upon closing.

On October 31, 2012, our Pressure Cylinders operating segment completed the sale of its European air brake tank business to Frauenthal Automotive. Based in Hustopece, Czech Republic, Worthington Cylinders a.s. manufactured air brake tank cylinders for the European commercial vehicle market.

On April 9, 2013, our Pressure Cylinders operating segment acquired the business of Palmer Mfg. & Tank, Inc. (Palmer) for cash consideration of \$113.5 million. Palmer manufactures steel and fiberglass tanks and processing equipment for the oil and gas industry, and custom manufactured fiberglass tanks for agricultural, chemical and general industrial applications. The acquired net assets became part of our Pressure Cylinders operating segment upon closing.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, we repurchased a total of 925,000 of our common shares for \$30.4 million at an average price of \$32.88 per share.

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On June 21, 2013, we announced the planned consolidation of the BernzOmatic hand torch manufacturing operations in Medina, New York into our existing facility in Chilton, Wisconsin. The Company estimates that the consolidation and closure will result in restructuring charges in the range of \$4.0 million to \$5.0 million, primarily due to severance costs, relocation and equipment installation, training costs and other miscellaneous start-up costs. Approximately \$2.5 million of severance costs were recognized in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 in connection with this matter. The closure of the Medina operation is expected to be complete by mid-calendar 2014 to ensure an orderly transition.

On June 26, 2013, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.15 per share, an increase of \$0.02 per share from the previous quarterly rate. The dividend is payable on September 27, 2013 to shareholders of record on September 13, 2013.

Market & Industry Overview

We sell our products and services to a diverse customer base and a broad range of end markets. The breakdown of our net sales by end market for fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 is illustrated in the following chart:

The automotive industry is one of the largest consumers of flat-rolled steel, and thus the largest end market for our Steel Processing operating segment. Approximately 57% of the net sales of our Steel Processing operating segment are to the automotive market. North American vehicle production, primarily by Chrysler, Ford and General Motors (the Detroit Three automakers), has a considerable impact on the activity within this operating segment. The majority of the net sales of five of our unconsolidated joint ventures are also to the automotive end market.

Approximately 10% of the net sales of our Steel Processing operating segment, 45% of the net sales of our Engineered Cabs operating segment and substantially all of the net sales of our Construction Services operating segment are to the construction market. While the market price of steel significantly impacts these businesses, there are other key indicators that are meaningful in analyzing construction market demand, including U.S. gross domestic product (GDP), the Dodge Index of construction contracts, and trends in the relative price of framing lumber and steel. The construction market is also the predominant end market for three of our unconsolidated joint ventures, WAVE, ClarkDietrich and Worthington Modern Steel Framing Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (WMSFMCo).

Substantially all of the net sales of our Pressure Cylinders operating segment, and approximately 33% and 55% of the net sales of our Steel Processing and Engineered Cabs operating segments, respectively, are to other markets such as leisure and recreation, industrial gas, HVAC, lawn and garden, agriculture, mining and appliance. Given the many different products that make up these net sales and the wide variety of end

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markets, it is very difficult to detail the key market indicators that drive this portion of our business. However, we believe that the trend in U.S. GDP growth is a good economic indicator for analyzing these operating segments.

We use the following information to monitor our costs and demand in our major end markets:

	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,			Increase / (Decrease)	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs. 2012	2012 vs. 2011
U.S. GDP (% growth year-over-year) ¹	1.7%	0.5%	2.4%	1.2%	-1.9%
Hot-Rolled Steel (\$ per ton) ²	\$ 616	\$ 693	\$ 680	(\$ 77)	\$ 13
Detroit Three Auto Build (000 s vehicles ³)	8,553	8,084	7,251	469	833
No. America Auto Build (000 s vehicles ³)	15,716	14,242	12,756	1,474	1,486
Zinc (\$ per pound) ⁴	\$ 0.90	\$ 0.96	\$ 1.00	(\$ 0.06)	(\$ 0.04)
Natural Gas (\$ per mcf) ⁵	\$ 3.49	\$ 3.61	\$ 4.14	(\$ 0.12)	(\$ 0.53)
On-Highway Diesel Fuel Prices (\$ per gallon) ⁶	\$ 3.96	\$ 3.93	\$ 3.35	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.58

¹ 2012 figures based on revised actuals ² CRU Index; period average ³ IHS Global ⁴ LME Zinc; period average ⁵ NYMEX Henry Hub Natural Gas; period average ⁶ Energy Information Administration; period average

U.S. GDP growth rate trends are generally indicative of the strength in demand and, in many cases, pricing for our products. A year-over-year increase in U.S. GDP growth rates is indicative of a stronger economy, which generally increases demand and pricing for our products. Conversely, decreasing U.S. GDP growth rates generally indicate a weaker economy. Changes in U.S. GDP growth rates can also signal changes in conversion costs related to production and in selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense.

The market price of hot-rolled steel is one of the most significant factors impacting our selling prices and operating results. When steel prices fall, we typically have higher-priced material flowing through cost of goods sold, while selling prices compress to what the market will bear, negatively impacting our results. On the other hand, in a rising price environment, our results are generally favorably impacted, as lower-priced material purchased in previous periods flows through cost of goods sold, while our selling prices increase at a faster pace to cover current replacement costs.

The following table presents the average quarterly market price per ton of hot-rolled steel during fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012, and fiscal 2011:

(Dollars per ton ¹)	Fiscal Year			Inc / (Dec)	
	2013	2012	2011	2013 vs. 2012	2012 vs. 2011
1st Quarter	\$ 616	\$ 709	\$ 611	(\$ 93)	\$ 98
2nd Quarter	\$ 622	\$ 660	\$ 557	(\$ 38)	\$ 103
3rd Quarter	\$ 629	\$ 718	\$ 699	(\$ 89)	\$ 19
4th Quarter	\$ 595	\$ 684	\$ 851	(\$ 89)	(\$ 167)
Annual Avg.	\$ 616	\$ 693	\$ 680	(\$ 77)	\$ 13

¹ CRU Hot-Rolled Index

No single customer contributed more than 10% of our consolidated net sales during fiscal 2013. While our automotive business is largely driven by the production schedules of the Detroit Three automakers, our customer base is much broader and includes other domestic manufacturers and many of their suppliers. During fiscal 2013, we continued to benefit from improving automotive production from the Detroit Three automakers, which experienced a 6% increase in vehicle production over the prior year. Additionally, North American vehicle production during fiscal 2013 was up 10% over the prior year.

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Certain other commodities, such as zinc, natural gas and diesel fuel, represent a significant portion of our cost of goods sold, both directly through our plant operations and indirectly through transportation and freight expense.

Results of Operations**Fiscal 2013 Compared to Fiscal 2012****Consolidated Operations**

The following table presents consolidated operating results for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2013	% of Net sales	2012	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 2,612.2	100.0%	\$ 2,534.7	100.0%	\$ 77.5
Cost of goods sold	2,215.6	84.8%	2,201.8	86.9%	13.8
Gross margin	396.6	15.2%	332.9	13.1%	63.7
Selling, general and administrative expense	258.3	9.9%	225.1	8.9%	33.2
Impairment of long-lived assets	6.5	0.2%	0.4	0.0%	6.1
Restructuring and other expense	3.3	0.1%	6.0	0.2%	(2.7)
Joint venture transactions	(0.6)	0.0%	(0.2)	0.0%	(0.4)
Operating income	129.1	4.9%	101.6	4.0%	27.5
Miscellaneous income	1.5	0.1%	2.3	0.1%	(0.8)
Interest expense	(23.9)	-0.9%	(19.5)	-0.8%	4.4
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	94.6	3.6%	92.8	3.7%	1.8
Income tax expense	(64.5)	-2.5%	(51.9)	-2.0%	12.6
Net earnings	136.8	5.2%	125.3	4.9%	11.5
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(0.4)	0.0%	(9.7)	-0.4%	(9.3)
Net earnings attributable to controlling interest	\$ 136.4	5.2%	\$ 115.6	4.6%	\$ 20.8

Net earnings attributable to controlling interest for fiscal 2013 increased \$20.8 million over fiscal 2012. Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$77.5 million from fiscal 2012. Higher overall volumes, aided by the impact of acquisitions, favorably impacted net sales by \$182.6 million. The impact of higher overall volumes was partially offset by lower average selling prices, primarily in Steel Processing, which negatively impacted net sales by \$105.1 million. Selling prices are affected by the market price of steel, which averaged \$616 per ton during fiscal 2013 versus an average of \$693 per ton during fiscal 2012.

Gross margin increased \$63.7 million from fiscal 2012 due to the aforementioned increase in volumes, a more favorable product mix, and a decrease in charges related to the fiscal 2012 voluntary product recall in Pressure Cylinders. Gross margin for fiscal 2013 included \$2.6 million of product recall charges compared to \$9.7 million in the comparable period in the prior year. For additional information regarding the product recall, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE E Contingent Liabilities and Commitments of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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SG&A expense increased \$33.2 million from fiscal 2012, primarily due to the impact of acquisitions and higher profit sharing and bonus expense resulting from higher net earnings.

Impairment charges of \$6.5 million consisted of \$5.0 million related to Pressure Cylinders investment in a 60%-owned consolidated joint venture in India, \$2.0 million of which was attributed

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to the non-controlling interest, and \$1.5 million related to the sale of Pressure Cylinders business in Czech Republic. For additional information regarding these impairment charges, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE C Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Restructuring charges of \$3.3 million consisted primarily of a \$2.5 million accrual for severance costs associated with the recently announced consolidation of our BernzOmatic hand torch manufacturing operation in Medina, New York into the existing Pressure Cylinders facility in Chilton, Wisconsin and \$1.8 million of facility exit and other costs associated with the closure of our commercial stairs business. For additional information regarding these restructuring charges, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE D Restructuring and Other Expense of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

In connection with the wind down of our former Metal Framing operating segment, we recognized a net benefit of \$0.6 million within the joint venture transactions financial statement caption in our consolidated statement of earnings. This amount consisted primarily of \$1.9 million of net gains on asset disposals partially offset by facility exit and other costs. For additional information, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE D Restructuring and Other Expense of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Interest expense of \$23.9 million was \$4.4 million higher than the prior fiscal year, as the impact of higher average interest rates due to a higher mix of long-term versus short-term debt more than offset the impact of lower average debt levels. For additional information, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE G Debt and Receivables Securitization of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Equity income increased \$1.8 million from fiscal 2012. The majority of equity income is generated by our WAVE joint venture, where our portion of net earnings increased \$3.5 million, or 6%, to \$65.5 million. Additionally, our portion of net earnings of ClarkDietrich and TWB increased \$2.7 million and \$2.3 million, respectively, over fiscal 2012. The overall increase in equity income was partially offset by a \$4.8 million charge related to the write-off of the investment in our joint venture in China. For additional financial information regarding our unconsolidated affiliates, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE B Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Income tax expense increased \$12.6 million from fiscal 2012 due primarily to higher earnings. Fiscal 2013 income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate attributable to controlling interest of 32.1% versus 31.0% in fiscal 2012. These rates are calculated based on net earnings attributable to controlling interest, as reflected in our consolidated statements of earnings. The increase in the effective tax rate attributable to controlling interest was due primarily to a reduction in the benefit associated with lower tax rates on foreign income. The reduction in the tax benefit associated with lower tax rates on foreign income was due to certain foreign impairment charges for which there was no associated tax benefit. The 32.1% rate is lower than the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily as a result of the benefits from the qualified production activities deduction and lower tax rates on foreign income (collectively decreasing the rate by 3.6%). These impacts are partially offset by state and local income taxes of 1.0% (net of their federal tax benefit). For additional information, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE L Income Taxes of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Segment Operations****Steel Processing**

The following table presents a summary of operating results for our Steel Processing operating segment for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2013	% of Net sales	2012	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 1,443.5	100.0%	\$ 1,578.5	100.0%	\$ (135.0)
Cost of goods sold	1,269.5	87.9%	1,399.9	88.7%	(130.4)
Gross margin	174.0	12.1%	178.6	11.3%	(4.6)
Selling, general and administrative expense	107.9	7.5%	109.1	6.9%	(1.2)
Joint venture transactions	-	0.0%	(2.1)	-0.1%	2.1
Operating income	\$ 66.1	4.6%	\$ 71.6	4.5%	\$ (5.5)
Material cost	\$ 1,036.1		\$ 1,159.3		\$ (123.2)
Tons shipped (in thousands)	2,659		2,898		(239)

Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales decreased \$135.0 million from fiscal 2012. Lower base material prices throughout fiscal 2013 led to decreased pricing for our products, negatively impacting net sales by \$120.7 million. Overall volumes were also down during fiscal 2013, negatively impacting net sales by \$14.3 million. The mix of direct versus toll tons was 56% to 44% during fiscal 2013 versus 51% to 49% in the prior fiscal year. After excluding volumes from the MISA Metals facilities, which were wound down or sold during the current year, direct volumes increased approximately 3%. The change in mix of direct versus toll tons was driven primarily by our Spartan joint venture. As expected, volumes at Spartan were down as a result of our partner moving business to their in-house galvanizing facility. However, volumes have stabilized at the lower level and the business remains solidly profitable.

Operating income decreased \$5.5 million from fiscal 2012 primarily due to the impact of lower volumes. Also contributing to the decrease was a \$2.1 million gain in the prior fiscal year related to the disposal of two of the three MISA Metals steel processing facilities acquired in fiscal 2011. This gain was included in the joint venture transactions financial statement caption to correspond with amounts previously recognized in connection with this transaction.

Pressure Cylinders

The following table presents a summary of operating results for our Pressure Cylinders operating segment for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2013	% of Net sales	2012	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 859.3	100.0%	\$ 770.1	100.0%	\$ 89.2
Cost of goods sold	676.8	78.8%	641.8	83.3%	35.0
Gross margin	182.5	21.2%	128.3	16.7%	54.2
Selling, general and administrative expense	106.9	12.4%	83.1	10.8%	23.8
Impairment of long-lived assets	6.5	0.8%	-	0.0%	6.5

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Restructuring charges	2.7	0.3%	-	0.0%	2.7
Operating income	\$ 66.4	7.7%	\$ 45.2	5.9%	\$ 21.2
Material cost	\$ 409.1		\$ 386.7		\$ 22.4
Units shipped (in thousands)	82,189		71,777		10,412

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Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$89.2 million from fiscal 2012 driven almost entirely by the impact of acquisitions.

Operating income increased \$21.2 million from fiscal 2012 due primarily to improved margins, as costs associated with the voluntary product recall decreased by \$7.1 million. Gross margin also improved due to contributions from acquisitions, cost containment efforts, and a more favorable product mix. The increase in gross margin was partially offset by higher SG&A expense due to the impact of acquisitions, an increase in corporate allocated expenses, and increased spending for new product development. Additionally, SG&A expense in the prior fiscal year included a \$4.4 million gain related to the settlement of a legal dispute. Refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE E Contingent Liabilities and Commitments for additional detail. Fiscal 2013 impairment charges included \$5.0 million related to our investment in a 60%-owned consolidated joint venture in India and \$1.5 million related to the sale of our air brake tank business in Czech Republic. Fiscal 2013 restructuring charges consisted primarily of severance costs associated with the recently announced consolidation of our BernzOmatic hand torch manufacturing operation in Medina, New York into the existing Pressure Cylinders facility in Chilton, Wisconsin

Engineered Cabs

The following table presents a summary of operating results for our Engineered Cabs operating segment for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2013	% of Net sales	2012	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 226.0	100.0%	\$ 104.3	100.0%	\$ 121.7
Cost of goods sold	194.4	86.0%	88.9	85.2%	105.5
Gross margin	31.6	14.0%	15.4	14.8%	16.2
Selling, general and administrative expense	27.4	12.1%	10.5	10.1%	16.9
Operating income	\$ 4.2	1.9%	\$ 4.9	4.7%	\$ (0.7)
Material cost	\$ 112.8		\$ 53.9		\$ 58.9

Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$121.7 million from fiscal 2012. This business was acquired on December 29, 2011 and therefore only five months of results were included in the prior fiscal year.

Operating income decreased \$0.7 million from fiscal 2012. As expected, lower volumes resulting from production delays and lower demand from Engineered Cabs top customer had a negative impact in the current year. In response to the current environment, we are implementing a plan to reduce costs accordingly without sacrificing production capacity. A charge of \$0.7 million related to the accelerated vesting of certain restricted stock awards also negatively impacted operating income in fiscal 2013. Operating income in the prior fiscal year was reduced by \$5.0 million of expenses associated with the write-up of inventory to fair value in connection with the application of purchase accounting and various acquisition-related costs.

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The Other category includes our Steel Packaging, Construction Services and Worthington Energy Innovations operating segments, as they do not meet the quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure. Certain income and expense items not allocated to our operating segments are also included in the Other category as is the activity related to the wind down of our former Metal Framing operating segment. The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Other category for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2013	% of Net sales	2012	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 83.5	100.0%	\$ 81.8	100.0%	\$ 1.7
Cost of goods sold	75.0	89.8%	71.2	87.0%	3.8
Gross margin	8.5	10.2%	10.6	13.0%	(2.1)
Selling, general and administrative expense	16.0	19.2%	22.3	27.3%	(6.3)
Restructuring and other expense	0.6	0.7%	6.4	7.8%	(5.8)
Joint venture transactions	(0.6)	-0.7%	1.9	2.3%	(2.5)
Operating loss	\$ (7.5)	-9.0%	\$ (20.0)	-24.4%	\$ 12.5

Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$1.7 million from fiscal 2012, primarily due to higher volumes in the Construction Services operating segment.

Operating loss decreased \$12.5 million from fiscal 2012 driven by the impact of the joint venture transactions and reductions in both SG&A and restructuring and other expense. For additional information regarding these restructuring charges, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE D Restructuring and Other Expense of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Table of Contents**Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011****Consolidated Operations**

The following table presents consolidated operating results for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2012	% of Net sales	2011	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 2,534.7	100.0%	\$ 2,442.6	100.0%	\$ 92.1
Cost of goods sold	2,201.8	86.9%	2,086.4	85.4%	115.4
Gross margin	332.9	13.1%	356.2	14.6%	(23.3)
Selling, general and administrative expense	225.1	8.9%	235.2	9.6%	(10.1)
Impairment of long-lived assets	0.4	0.0%	4.4	0.2%	(4.0)
Restructuring and other expense	6.0	0.2%	2.6	0.1%	3.4
Joint venture transactions	(0.2)	0.0%	(10.4)	-0.4%	10.2
Operating income	101.6	4.0%	124.4	5.1%	(22.8)
Miscellaneous income (expense)	2.3	0.1%	0.6	0.0%	1.7
Interest expense	(19.5)	-0.8%	(18.8)	-0.8%	0.7
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	92.8	3.7%	76.3	3.1%	16.5
Income tax expense	(51.9)	-2.0%	(58.5)	-2.4%	(6.6)
Net earnings	125.3	4.9%	124.0	5.1%	1.3
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	(9.7)	-0.4%	(8.9)	-0.4%	0.8
Net earnings attributable to controlling interest	\$ 115.6	4.6%	\$ 115.1	4.7%	\$ 0.5

Net earnings attributable to controlling interest for fiscal 2012 increased \$0.5 million over fiscal 2011. Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$92.1 million from fiscal 2011, driven primarily by higher average selling prices in response to the higher cost of steel, which favorably impacted net sales by \$151.1 million. Selling prices are affected by the market price of steel, which averaged \$693 per ton during fiscal 2012 versus an average of \$680 per ton during fiscal 2011. Overall volumes decreased as a result of the deconsolidation of our former Metal Framing and Automotive Body Panels operating segments in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011 (the Joint Venture Transactions), which negatively impacted net sales by \$335.1 million. Excluding the impact of the Joint Venture Transactions, overall volumes increased by \$276.1 million, \$104.3 million of which was due to the acquisition of Angus Industries, Inc. (Angus). Improved volumes were most notable in our Pressure Cylinders and Steel Processing operating segments, where net sales increased 22% and 12%, respectively, over fiscal 2011. The overall improvement in volumes for Pressure Cylinders was partially offset by an accrual for anticipated product returns related to the voluntary recall, which negatively impacted net sales by \$4.7 million.

Gross margin decreased \$23.3 million from fiscal 2011 as the increase in net sales was more than offset by higher manufacturing expenses and a lower spread between average selling prices and material costs due to inventory holding losses realized in fiscal 2012 versus inventory holding gains in the prior year. Gross margin was also negatively impacted by \$9.7 million as a result of certain accruals recorded in connection with the voluntary recall noted above.

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SG&A expense decreased \$10.1 million from fiscal 2011, primarily due to the impact of the Joint Venture Transactions, which reduced SG&A expense by \$35.9 million. The overall decrease in SG&A expense was partially mitigated by the impact of acquisitions.

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Restructuring charges increased \$3.4 million from fiscal 2011. Fiscal 2012 charges were primarily driven by professional fees resulting from our ongoing transformation efforts within Pressure Cylinders and severance accrued in connection with the closure of our Commercial Stairs business unit. For additional information regarding these restructuring charges, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE D Restructuring and Other Expense.

In connection with the wind-down of our Metal Framing operating segment, we recognized a net benefit of \$0.2 million within the joint venture transaction line in our consolidated statement of earnings. This amount consisted of \$9.1 million of post-closure facility exit and other costs, offset by \$8.3 million of net gains on asset disposals. In addition, the severance accrued in connection with the Joint Venture Transactions was adjusted downward resulting in a \$1.0 million credit to earnings. For additional information, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE D Restructuring and Other Expense.

Interest expense of \$19.5 million was \$0.7 million higher than the prior fiscal year due to the impact of higher average debt levels.

Equity income increased \$16.5 million from fiscal 2011. The majority of the equity income is generated by our WAVE joint venture, where our portion of net earnings increased \$4.2 million, or 7%. ClarkDietrich and ArtiFlex also contributed to the fiscal 2012 increase, providing \$6.1 million and \$5.2 million, respectively, of equity income. For additional financial information regarding our unconsolidated affiliates, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE B Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates.

Income tax expense decreased \$6.6 million from fiscal 2011. Fiscal 2012 income tax expense reflects an effective tax rate attributable to controlling interest of 31.0% versus 33.7% in fiscal 2011. These rates are calculated based on net earnings attributable to controlling interest, as reflected in our consolidated statements of earnings. The decrease in the effective tax rate attributable to controlling interest was due to more of the Company's income qualifying for the production activities deduction, and certain non-recurring items. The 31.0% rate is lower than the federal statutory rate of 35% primarily as a result of the benefits from the qualified production activities deduction and lower tax rates on foreign income (collectively decreasing the rate by 5.0%). These impacts are partially offset by state and local income taxes of 1.6% (net of their federal tax benefit). For additional information, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE L Income Taxes.

Table of Contents**Segment Operations****Steel Processing**

The following table presents a summary of operating results for our Steel Processing operating segment for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2012	% of Net sales	2011	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 1,578.5	100.0%	\$ 1,405.5	100.0%	\$ 173.0
Cost of goods sold	1,399.9	88.7%	1,216.5	86.6%	183.4
Gross margin	178.6	11.3%	189.0	13.4%	(10.4)
Selling, general and administrative expense	109.1	6.9%	111.6	7.9%	(2.5)
Restructuring and other income	-	0.0%	(0.3)	0.0%	0.3
Joint venture transactions	(2.1)	-0.1%	-	0.0%	(2.1)
Operating income	\$ 71.6	4.5%	\$ 77.7	5.5%	\$ (6.1)
Material cost	\$ 1,159.3		\$ 1,001.9		\$ 157.4
Tons shipped (in thousands)	2,898		2,589		309

Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$173.0 million from fiscal 2011. Higher base material prices throughout the year led to increased pricing for our products, favorably impacting net sales by \$103.3 million. Overall volumes, aided by continued improvement in the automotive market, increased 12% over fiscal 2011, favorably impacting net sales by \$69.7 million. The mix of direct versus toll tons processed was 51% to 49% in fiscal 2012, compared with a 55% to 45% mix in the prior fiscal year.

Operating income decreased \$6.1 million from fiscal 2011 as the increase in net sales was more than offset by a lower spread between average selling prices and material costs due to inventory holding losses realized in fiscal 2012 versus inventory holding gains in the prior year. Operating income was also adversely impacted by higher manufacturing expenses, primarily freight costs. The impact of these items was partially mitigated by a decrease in SG&A expense due to lower profit sharing and bonus expenses in fiscal 2012 as well as a \$2.1 million gain related to the disposal of two of the three MISA Metals steel processing facilities acquired during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. This gain was included in the joint venture transactions line to correspond with amounts previously recognized in connection with this transaction.

Pressure Cylinders

The following table presents a summary of operating results for our Pressure Cylinders operating segment for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2012	% of Net sales	2011	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 770.1	100.0%	\$ 591.9	100.0%	\$ 178.2
Cost of goods sold	641.8	83.3%	474.8	80.2%	167.0
Gross margin	128.3	16.7%	117.1	19.8%	11.2
Selling, general and administrative expense	83.1	10.8%	68.1	11.5%	15.0

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Operating income	\$ 45.2	5.9%	\$ 49.0	8.3%	\$ (3.8)
Material cost	\$ 386.7		\$ 273.9		\$ 112.8
Units shipped (in thousands)	71,777		59,037		12,740

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Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales increased \$178.2 million from fiscal 2011. Higher overall volumes favorably impacted net sales by \$135.2 million, aided by the fiscal 2012 acquisitions, which contributed \$122.9 million. Overall pricing for our products favorably impacted net sales by \$43.0 million, as higher base material prices led to increased pricing for our products. The overall improvement in volumes was partially offset by an accrual for anticipated product returns related to the voluntary recall, which negatively impacted net sales by \$4.7 million.

Operating income decreased \$3.8 million from fiscal 2011 as the increase in gross margin was more than offset by higher SG&A expense. The increase in SG&A expense was driven by the impact of acquisitions and the absorption of a larger portion of corporate allocated expenses as a result of the Joint Venture Transactions partially offset by a \$4.4 million gain related to the settlement of a legal dispute. Refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE E Contingent Liabilities and Commitments for additional detail. The increase in gross margin was driven by higher volumes, aided by the impact of acquisitions, and an increased spread between selling prices and material costs offset by \$9.7 million of charges related to the voluntary recall described above.

Engineered Cabs

The following table presents a summary of operating results for our Engineered Cabs operating segment for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				Increase/ (Decrease)
	2012	% of Net sales	2011	% of Net sales	
Net sales	\$ 104.3	100.0%	\$ -		\$ 104.3
Cost of goods sold	88.9	85.2%	-		88.9
Gross margin	15.4	14.8%	-		15.4
Selling, general and administrative expense	10.5	10.1%	-		10.5
Operating income	\$ 4.9	4.7%	\$ -		\$ 4.9
Material cost	\$ 53.9		\$ -		\$ 53.9

Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales reflected five months of operations, as this business was acquired on December 29, 2011.

Fiscal 2012 operating income of \$4.9 million was negatively affected by \$5.0 million of expenses associated with the write-up of inventory to fair value in connection with the application of purchase accounting and various acquisition-related costs.

Other

The Other category includes our Steel Packaging, Construction Services and Worthington Energy Innovations operating segments, as they do not meet the quantitative thresholds for separate disclosure. Certain income and expense items not allocated to our operating segments are also included in the Other

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category as is the activity related to the wind down of our former Metal Framing operating segment. The following table presents a summary of operating results for the Other category for the periods indicated:

(Dollars in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended May 31,				
	2012	% of Net sales	2011	% of Net sales	Increase/ (Decrease)
Net sales	\$ 81.8	100.0%	\$ 445.1	100.0%	\$ (363.3)
Cost of goods sold	71.2	87.0%	395.1	88.8%	(323.9)
Gross margin	10.6	13.0%	50.0	11.2%	(39.4)
Selling, general and administrative expense	22.3	27.3%	55.2	12.4%	(32.9)
Impairment of long-lived assets	0.4	0.5%	4.4	1.0%	(4.0)
Restructuring and other expense	6.0	7.3%	3.0	0.7%	3.0
Joint Venture Transactions	1.9	2.3%	(10.4)	-2.3%	12.3
Operating loss	\$ (20.0)	-24.4%	\$ (2.2)	-0.5%	\$ (17.8)

Net sales and operating highlights were as follows:

Net sales decreased \$363.3 million from fiscal 2011, driven primarily by the deconsolidation of our former Metal Framing and Automotive Body Panels operating segments during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011.

Operating loss increased \$17.8 million driven by the deconsolidation of our former Automotive Body Panels operating segment, the impact of the joint venture transactions, higher restructuring and other expense, and lower volumes in the Construction Services operating segment. Current year restructuring charges were primarily driven by professional fees resulting from our ongoing transformation efforts within Pressure Cylinders and severance accrued in connection with the closure of our Commercial Stairs business unit. Consistent with similar charges incurred in prior periods, the professional fees were not allocated to any of our operating segments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

During fiscal 2013, we generated \$273.0 million in cash from operating activities, invested \$44.6 million in property, plant and equipment and spent \$175.2 million on acquisitions, net of cash acquired. Additionally, we repurchased 925,000 of our common shares for \$30.4 million and paid \$44.1 million of dividends. We also repaid \$168.4 million of short-term borrowings, which was partially funded by \$150.0 million of proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt. The following table summarizes our consolidated cash flows for each period shown:

(in millions)	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,	
	2013	2012
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 273.0	\$ 173.7
Net cash used by investing activities	(202.0)	(188.6)
Net cash used by financing activities	(60.6)	(0.2)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10.4	(15.1)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	41.0	56.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 51.4	\$ 41.0

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We believe we have access to adequate resources to meet our needs for normal operating costs, mandatory capital expenditures, mandatory debt redemptions, dividend payments and working capital for our existing businesses. These resources include cash and cash equivalents, cash provided by operating activities and unused lines of credit. We also believe we have adequate access to the financial markets to

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allow us to be in a position to sell long-term debt or equity securities. However, given the current uncertainty and volatility in the financial markets, our ability to access capital and the terms under which we can do so may change.

The cash and equivalents balance at May 31, 2013 included \$43.6 million of cash held by subsidiaries outside of the United States. Although the majority of this cash is available for repatriation, bringing the money into the United States could trigger federal, state and local income tax obligations. We do not have any intentions to repatriate cash held by subsidiaries outside of the United States.

Operating activities

Our business is cyclical and cash flows from operating activities may fluctuate during the year and from year to year due to economic and industry conditions. We rely on cash and short-term borrowings to meet cyclical increases in working capital needs. These needs generally rise during periods of increased economic activity or increasing raw material prices due to higher levels of inventory and accounts receivable. During economic slowdowns, or periods of decreasing raw material costs, working capital needs generally decrease as a result of the reduction of inventories and accounts receivable.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$273.0 million during fiscal 2013 compared to \$173.7 million in fiscal 2012. The difference was driven largely by changes in working capital needs and to a lesser extent the improvement in net earnings over the prior year.

Investing activities

Net cash used by investing activities was \$202.0 million and \$188.6 million in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively. This increase of \$13.4 million was caused by several factors, as explained below.

Capital expenditures reflect cash used for investment in property, plant and equipment and are presented below by reportable business segment (this information excludes cash flows related to acquisition and divestiture activity):

	(in millions)	Fiscal Year Ended	
		May 31,	
		2013	2012
Steel Processing		\$ 8.3	\$ 9.7
Pressure Cylinders		13.4	8.5
Engineered Cabs		6.3	4.6
Other		16.6	8.9
Total Capital Expenditures		\$ 44.6	\$ 31.7

Capital expenditures increased \$12.9 million in fiscal 2013 due primarily to the purchase of our principal corporate office building and certain capital projects in Pressure Cylinders.

Other factors contributing to the increase in cash used by investing activities in fiscal 2013 included lower distributions from unconsolidated affiliates of \$45.0 million due to a \$50.0 million non-recurring dividend from WAVE during the third quarter of fiscal 2012 and \$20.1 million of lower proceeds from the sale of assets. The impact of these items was partially offset by a decrease in cash used for acquisitions, as the cash consideration paid for Palmer and Westerman in fiscal 2013 was \$64.6 million less than the consideration transferred for PSI Energy Solutions, LLC, Angus, the propane fuel cylinders business of The Coleman Company, Inc., the Bernzomatic business of Irwin Industrial Tool Company and STAKO sp.z o.o. in fiscal 2012.

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Investment activities are largely discretionary and future investment activities could be reduced significantly or eliminated as economic conditions warrant. We assess acquisition opportunities as they arise, and such opportunities may require additional financing. There can be no assurance, however, that any such opportunities will arise, that any such acquisitions will be consummated or that any needed additional financing will be available on satisfactory terms when required.

Financing activities

Net cash used by financing activities was \$60.6 million in fiscal 2013. During fiscal 2013, we repaid \$168.4 million of short-term borrowings, which was partially funded by \$150.0 million of proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt, as described in more detail below. We received \$37.9 million of proceeds from the issuance of common shares from the exercise of stock options and paid \$44.1 million of dividends in fiscal 2013, which represents a \$12.0 million increase over fiscal 2012. Additionally, we paid \$30.4 million to repurchase 925,000 of our common shares in fiscal 2013.

Long-term debt Our senior unsecured long-term debt is rated investment grade by both Moody's Investors Service, Inc. and Standard & Poor's Ratings Group. We typically use the net proceeds from long-term debt for acquisitions, refinancing of outstanding debt, capital expenditures and general corporate purposes. As of May 31, 2013, we were in compliance with our long-term debt covenants. Our long-term debt agreements do not include ratings triggers or material adverse change provisions.

On April 13, 2010, we issued \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes due on April 15, 2020 (the 2020 Notes). The 2020 Notes bear interest at a rate of 6.50%. The 2020 Notes were sold to the public at 99.890% of the principal amount thereof, to yield 6.515% to maturity. We used the net proceeds from the offering to repay a portion of the then outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility and amounts then outstanding under our revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility. The proceeds on the issuance of the 2020 Notes were reduced for debt discount (\$0.2 million), payment of debt issuance costs (\$1.5 million) and settlement of a hedging instrument entered into in anticipation of the issuance of the 2020 Notes (\$1.4 million).

In connection with the acquisition of Angus on December 29, 2011, we assumed industrial revenue bonds (IRBs) issued by the South Dakota Economic Development Finance Authority that mature in April 2019 and had an outstanding principal balance of \$2.1 million at May 31, 2013. These IRBs bear interest at rates between 2.75% and 5.00%.

On April 27, 2012, we executed a \$5.9 million seven-year term loan that matures on May 1, 2019. The loan bears interest at a rate of 2.49% and is secured by an aircraft that was purchased with its proceeds.

On August 10, 2012, we issued \$150.0 million aggregate principal amount of unsecured senior notes due August 10, 2024 (the 2024 Notes). The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 4.60%. The net proceeds from this issuance were used to repay a portion of the outstanding borrowings under our multi-year revolving credit facility and amounts outstanding under our revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility, both of which are described in more detail below.

Short-term borrowings Our short-term debt agreements do not include ratings triggers or material adverse change provisions. We were in compliance with our short-term debt covenants at May 31, 2013.

We maintain a \$425.0 million multi-year revolving credit facility (the Credit Facility) with a group of lenders that matures in May 2017. Borrowings under the Credit Facility have maturities of less than one year and given that our intention has been to repay them within a year, they have been classified as short-term borrowings within current liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets. However, we can also extend the term of amounts borrowed by renewing these borrowings for the term of the Credit Facility. We have the

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option to borrow at rates equal to an applicable margin over the LIBOR, Prime or Fed Funds rates. The applicable margin is determined by our credit rating. At May 31, 2013, \$8.3 million of borrowings were outstanding under the Credit Facility and bore interest at rates based on LIBOR. The average variable rate was 1.24% at May 31, 2013.

We provided approximately \$11.7 million in letters of credit for third-party beneficiaries as of May 31, 2013. The letters of credit secure potential obligations to certain bond and insurance providers. These letters can be drawn at any time at the option of the beneficiaries, and while not drawn against at May 31, 2013 or 2012, these letters of credit are issued against and therefore reduce availability under the Credit Facility. We had \$405.0 million available to us under the Credit Facility at May 31, 2013, compared to \$278.4 million available to us at May 31, 2012.

We maintain a revolving trade accounts receivable securitization facility (the AR Facility). The AR Facility was available throughout fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012. During the third quarter of fiscal 2013, we decreased our borrowing capacity under the AR Facility from \$150.0 million to \$100.0 million and extended its maturity to January 2015. Pursuant to the terms of the AR Facility, certain of our subsidiaries sell their accounts receivable without recourse, on a revolving basis, to Worthington Receivables Corporation (WRC), a wholly-owned, consolidated, bankruptcy-remote subsidiary. In turn, WRC may sell without recourse, on a revolving basis, up to \$100.0 million of undivided ownership interests in this pool of accounts receivable to a multi-seller, asset-backed commercial paper conduit (the Conduit). Purchases by the Conduit are financed with the sale of A1/P1 commercial paper. We retain an undivided interest in this pool and are subject to risk of loss based on the collectability of the receivables from this retained interest. Because the amount eligible to be sold excludes receivables more than 90 days past due, receivables offset by an allowance for doubtful accounts due to bankruptcy or other cause, concentrations over certain limits with specific customers and certain reserve amounts, we believe additional risk of loss is minimal. The book value of the retained portion of the pool of accounts receivable approximates fair value. As of May 31, 2013, the pool of eligible accounts receivable exceeded the \$100.0 million limit and \$100.0 million of undivided ownership interests in this pool of accounts receivable had been sold.

We also maintain a \$9.5 million credit facility, through our consolidated joint venture, WNCL, that matures in November 2013. This credit facility bears interest at a variable rate, which was 2.25% at May 31, 2013.

Common shares We declared dividends at a quarterly rate of \$0.13 per common share for the first and second quarters of fiscal 2013 compared to \$0.12 per common share for each quarter of fiscal 2012. On December 10, 2012, the Board of Directors declared an accelerated third and fourth quarter cash dividend totaling \$0.26 per common share. The dividend was paid on December 28, 2012 to shareholders of record as of December 21, 2012. We paid dividends on our common shares of \$44.1 million and \$32.1 million in fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012, respectively.

On June 29, 2011, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to 10,000,000 of our outstanding common shares of which 5,102,832 remained available for repurchase at May 31, 2013. During fiscal 2013, 925,000 common shares were repurchased under this authorization.

The common shares available for repurchase under these authorizations may be purchased from time to time, with consideration given to the market price of the common shares, the nature of other investment opportunities, cash flows from operations, general economic conditions and other relevant considerations. Repurchases may be made on the open market or through privately negotiated transactions.

Dividend Policy

We currently have no material contractual or regulatory restrictions on the payment of dividends. Dividends are declared at the discretion of our Board of Directors. The Board reviews the dividend quarterly

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and establishes the dividend rate based upon our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, current and projected cash flows, business prospects and other relevant factors. While we have paid a dividend every quarter since becoming a public company in 1968, there is no guarantee this will continue in the future.

Contractual Cash Obligations and Other Commercial Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual cash obligations as of May 31, 2013. Certain of these contractual obligations are reflected in our consolidated balance sheet, while others are disclosed as future obligations in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

(in millions)	Total	Payments Due by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Short-term borrowings	\$ 113.7	\$ 113.7	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -
Long-term debt	407.3	1.1	102.4	2.6	301.2
Interest expense on long-term debt	172.4	22.2	44.3	33.5	72.4
Operating leases	29.9	8.0	8.9	6.0	7.0
Royalty obligations	12.0	2.0	4.0	4.0	2.0
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 735.3	\$ 147.0	\$ 159.6	\$ 46.1	\$ 382.6

Interest expense on long-term debt is computed by using the fixed rates of interest on the debt, including impacts of the related interest rate hedge. Royalty obligations relate to a trademark license agreement executed in connection with the acquisition of Coleman Cylinders in fiscal 2012. For additional information regarding this agreement, refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements NOTE E Contingent Liabilities and Commitments of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Due to the uncertainty regarding the timing of future cash outflows associated with our unrecognized tax benefits of \$3.7 million, we are unable to make a reliable estimate of the periods of cash settlement with the respective tax authorities and have not included this amount in the contractual obligations table above.

The following table summarizes our other commercial commitments as of May 31, 2013. These commercial commitments are not reflected in our consolidated balance sheet.

(in millions)	Total	Commitment Expiration by Period			
		Less Than 1 Year	1 - 3 Years	4 - 5 Years	After 5 Years
Guarantees	\$ 19.0	\$ 14.0	\$ 5.0	\$ -	\$ -
Standby letters of credit	11.7	11.3	0.4	-	-
Total commercial commitments	\$ 30.7	\$ 25.3	\$ 5.4	\$ -	\$ -

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have guarantees or other off-balance sheet financing arrangements that we believe are reasonably likely to have a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. However, as of May 31, 2013, we were party to an operating lease for an aircraft in which we have guaranteed a residual value at the termination of the lease. The maximum obligation under the terms of this guarantee was approximately \$14.0 million at May 31, 2013. We have also guaranteed the repayment of a \$5.0 million term loan held by ArtiFlex, an unconsolidated joint venture. In addition, we had in place approximately \$11.7 million of outstanding stand-by letters of credit as of May 31, 2013. These letters of credit were issued to

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third-party service providers and had no amounts drawn against them at May 31, 2013. Based on current facts and circumstances, we have estimated the likelihood of payment pursuant to these guarantees, and determined that the fair value of our obligation under each guarantee based on those likely outcomes is not material.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In December 2011, new accounting guidance was issued that establishes certain additional disclosure requirements about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are subject to netting arrangements. The new disclosures are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those periods. We do not expect the adoption of this amended accounting guidance to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, new accounting guidance was issued regarding the presentation of comprehensive income in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This new guidance requires entities to present reclassification adjustments included in other comprehensive income on the face of the financial statements and allows entities to present total comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. It also eliminates the option for entities to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. For public companies, this accounting guidance was effective for fiscal years (and interim periods within those fiscal years) beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application to prior periods is required. We adopted the effective provisions of this new accounting guidance on June 1, 2012 and have provided the required statements of comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. In December 2011, certain provisions of this new guidance related to the presentation of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income were temporarily deferred. In February 2013, an effective date was established for the provisions that had been deferred. These provisions are effective prospectively for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of these provisions, which relate to presentation only, to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011, amended accounting guidance was issued that simplifies how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. The amended guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The two-step quantitative impairment test is required only if, based on its qualitative assessment, an entity determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The amended guidance is effective for interim and annual goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Our adoption of this amended accounting guidance did not impact our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, amended accounting guidance was issued that simplifies how an entity tests indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. The amended guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test. An entity will no longer be required to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset and perform the quantitative test unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amended guidance is effective for interim and annual indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this amended accounting guidance to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In March 2013, amended accounting guidance was issued regarding the accounting for cumulative translation adjustment. The amended guidance specifies that a cumulative translation adjustment should be released from earnings when an entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or a group

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of assets within a consolidated foreign entity and the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity. For sales of an equity method investment that is a foreign entity, a pro rata portion of the cumulative translation adjustment attributable to the investment would be recognized in earnings upon sale of the investment. The amended guidance is effective prospectively for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this amended accounting guidance to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Environmental

We do not believe that compliance with environmental laws has or will have a material effect on our capital expenditures, future results of operations or financial position or competitive position.

Inflation

The effects of inflation on our operations were not significant during the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements.

Critical Accounting Policies

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We continually evaluate our estimates, including those related to our valuation of receivables, inventories, intangible assets, accrued liabilities, income and other tax accruals and contingencies and litigation. We base our estimates on historical experience and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. These results form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Critical accounting policies are defined as those that reflect our significant judgments and uncertainties that could potentially result in materially different results under different assumptions and conditions. Although actual results historically have not deviated significantly from those determined using our estimates, as discussed below, our financial position or results of operations could be materially different if we were to report under different conditions or to use different assumptions in the application of such policies. We believe the following accounting policies are the most critical to us, as these are the primary areas where financial information is subject to our estimates, assumptions and judgment in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition: We recognize revenue upon transfer of title and risk of loss provided evidence of an arrangement exists, pricing is fixed and determinable and the ability to collect is probable. In circumstances where the collection of payment is not probable at the time of shipment, we defer recognition of revenue until payment is collected. We provide for returns and allowances based on historical experience and current customer activities.

The business units that comprise the Construction Services operating segment, which have contributed less than 5% of consolidated net sales for each of the last three fiscal years, recognize revenue on a percentage-of-completion method.

Receivables: In order to ensure that our receivables are properly valued, we utilize two contra-receivable accounts: returns and allowances and allowance for doubtful accounts. Returns and allowances are used to record estimates of returns or other allowances resulting from quality, delivery, discounts or other issues affecting the value of receivables. This account is estimated based on historical trends and current market conditions, with the offset to net sales.

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The allowance for doubtful accounts is used to record the estimated risk of loss related to the customers' inability to pay. This allowance is maintained at a level that we consider appropriate based on factors that affect collectability, such as the financial health of our customers, historical trends of charge-offs and recoveries and current economic and market conditions. As we monitor our receivables, we identify customers that may have payment problems, and we adjust the allowance accordingly, with the offset to SG&A expense. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when recovery is considered remote.

We review our receivables on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are properly valued and collectible. Based on this review, we believe our related reserves are sized appropriately. The reserve for doubtful accounts increased approximately \$0.1 million during fiscal 2013 to \$3.4 million.

While we believe our allowances are adequate, changes in economic conditions, the financial health of customers and bankruptcy settlements could impact our future earnings. If the economic environment and market conditions deteriorate, particularly in the automotive and construction end markets where our exposure is greatest, additional reserves may be required.

Inventory Valuation: Our inventory is valued at the lower of cost or market, with cost determined using a first-in, first-out method. This assessment requires the use of significant estimates to determine replacement cost, cost to complete, normal profit margin and ultimate selling price of the inventory. We believe that our inventories were valued appropriately as of May 31, 2013 and 2012.

Impairment of Definite-Lived Long-Lived Assets: We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite useful lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Impairment testing involves a comparison of the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset or asset group to its respective carrying amount. If the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows exceeds the carrying amount, then no impairment exists. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows, then a second step is performed to determine the amount of impairment, if any, to be recognized. An impairment loss is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of the asset or asset group exceeds fair value.

Fiscal 2013: During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, due to current and projected operating losses at our 60%-owned consolidated joint venture in India, we determined that certain indicators of impairment were present. Recoverability of the identified asset group was tested using future cash flow projections based on management's long-range estimates of market conditions. The sum of these undiscounted future cash flows was less than the net book value of the asset group. The net book value was also determined to be in excess of fair value and, accordingly, the asset group was written down to its fair value of \$6.9 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$5.0 million. This impairment loss was recorded within impairment of long-lived assets in our consolidated statement of earnings. The portion of this impairment loss attributable to the noncontrolling interest, or \$2.0 million, is recorded within net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest in our consolidated statement of earnings.

During the first quarter of fiscal 2013, our Pressure Cylinders operations in Czech Republic met the applicable criteria for classification as assets held for sale. The net book value of this asset group was determined to be in excess of fair value, and, as a result, this asset group was written down to its fair value less cost to sell, or \$6.9 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$1.6 million. On October 31, 2012, we completed the sale of this asset group to an unrelated third party resulting in a gain of approximately \$50,000. The combined impact of these items of \$1.5 million is presented within impairment of long-lived assets in our consolidated statement of earnings.

Fiscal 2012: During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, due largely to changes in the intended use of certain long-lived assets within our Construction Services operating segment, we determined indicators of impairment were present. Recoverability of the identified asset group was tested using future cash flow

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projections based on management's long range estimates of market conditions. The sum of these undiscounted future cash flows was less than the net book value of the asset group. The net book value was also determined to be in excess of fair value and, accordingly, the asset group was written down to its fair value of \$0.2 million, resulting in an impairment charge of \$0.4 million.

Impairment of Indefinite-Lived Long-Lived Assets: Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment annually, during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may be present. Application of goodwill impairment testing involves judgment, including but not limited to, the identification of reporting units and estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment. We test goodwill at the operating segment level as we have determined that the characteristics of the reporting units within each operating segment are similar and allow for their aggregation in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance.

The goodwill impairment test consists of comparing the fair value of each operating segment, determined using discounted cash flows, to each operating segment's respective carrying value. If the estimated fair value of an operating segment exceeds its carrying value, there is no impairment. If the carrying amount of the operating segment exceeds its estimated fair value, a goodwill impairment is indicated. The amount of the impairment is determined by comparing the fair value of the net assets of the operating segment, excluding goodwill, to its estimated fair value, with the difference representing the implied fair value of the goodwill. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is lower than its carrying value, the difference is recorded as an impairment charge in our consolidated statements of earnings.

We performed our annual impairment evaluation of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 and concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value; therefore, no impairment charges were recognized. As expected, the estimated fair value of the Engineered Cabs operating segment, which was formed in connection with the recent acquisition of Angus and had goodwill of \$44.9 million at May 31, 2013, exceeded its carrying value by less than 10%. A 100 basis point decrease in the long-term growth rate for this operating segment could decrease the fair value by enough to result in some impairment based on the current forecast model. Future declines in the market and deterioration in earnings could lead to a step 2 calculation to quantify a potential impairment.

Accounting for Derivatives and Other Contracts at Fair Value: We use derivatives in the normal course of business to manage our exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, foreign currency and interest rates. Fair values for these contracts are based upon valuation methodologies deemed appropriate in the circumstances; however, the use of different assumptions could affect the estimated fair values.

Stock-Based Compensation: All share-based awards to employees, including grants of employee stock options, are recorded as expense in the consolidated statements of earnings based on their fair values.

Income Taxes: In accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance, we account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. The asset and liability method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for expected future tax consequences of temporary differences that currently exist between the tax basis and financial reporting basis of our assets and liabilities. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some, or a portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets when it is more likely than not that a portion of such deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

In accordance with accounting literature related to uncertainty in income taxes, tax benefits from uncertain tax positions that are recognized in the financial statements are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

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We have reserves for taxes and associated interest and penalties that may become payable in future years as a result of audits by taxing authorities. It is our policy to record these in income tax expense. While we believe the positions taken on previously filed tax returns are appropriate, we have established the tax and interest reserves in recognition that various taxing authorities may challenge our positions. The tax reserves are analyzed periodically, and adjustments are made as events occur to warrant adjustment to the reserves, such as lapsing of applicable statutes of limitations, conclusion of tax audits, additional exposure based on current calculations, identification of new issues, and release of administrative guidance or court decisions affecting a particular tax issue.

Self-Insurance Reserves: We are largely self-insured with respect to workers' compensation, general and automobile liability, property damage, employee medical claims and other potential losses. In order to reduce risk and better manage our overall loss exposure, we purchase stop-loss insurance that covers individual claims in excess of the deductible amounts. We maintain reserves for the estimated cost to settle open claims, which includes estimates of legal costs expected to be incurred, as well as an estimate of the cost of claims that have been incurred but not reported. These estimates are based on actuarial valuations that take into consideration the historical average claim volume, the average cost for settled claims, current trends in claim costs, changes in our business and workforce, general economic factors and other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimated reserves for these liabilities could be affected if future occurrences and claims differ from assumptions used and historical trends. Facility consolidations, a focus on safety initiatives and an emphasis on property loss prevention and product quality have resulted in an improvement in our loss history and the related assumptions used to analyze many of the current self-insurance reserves. We will continue to review these reserves on a quarterly basis, or more frequently if factors dictate a more frequent review is warranted.

The critical accounting policies discussed herein are not intended to be a comprehensive list of all of our accounting policies. In many cases, the accounting treatment of a particular transaction is specifically dictated by U.S. GAAP, with a lesser need for our judgment in their application. There are also areas in which our judgment in selecting an available alternative would not produce a materially different result.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

In the normal course of business, we are exposed to various market risks. We continually monitor these risks and regularly develop appropriate strategies to manage them. Accordingly, from time to time, we may enter into certain financial and commodity-based derivative instruments. These instruments are used solely to mitigate market exposure and are not used for trading or speculative purposes. Refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note P Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

Interest Rate Risk

We entered into an interest rate swap in October 2004, which was amended December 17, 2004. The swap has a notional amount of \$100.0 million to hedge changes in cash flows attributable to changes in the LIBOR rate associated with the December 17, 2004, issuance of the 2014 Notes. See Item 8 Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note G Debt and Receivables Securitization of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The critical terms of the derivative correspond with the critical terms of the underlying exposure. The interest rate swap was executed with a highly rated financial institution. No credit loss is anticipated. We pay a fixed rate of 4.46% and receive a variable rate based on the six-month LIBOR. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the interest rate yield curve associated with our interest rate swap indicates that a 10% parallel decline in the yield curve would not materially impact the fair value of our interest rate swap. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the interest rates on our variable rate debt indicates that a 10% increase in those rates would not have materially impacted our reported results. Based on the terms of the noted derivative contract, such changes would also be expected to materially offset against each other.

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We entered into a U.S. Treasury Rate-based treasury lock in April 2010, in anticipation of the issuance of \$150.0 million principal amount of our 2020 Notes. Refer to Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements Note G Debt and Receivables Securitization of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information regarding the 2020 Notes. The treasury lock had a notional amount of \$150.0 million to hedge the risk of changes in the semi-annual interest payments attributable to changes in the benchmark interest rate during the several days leading up to the issuance of the 10-year fixed-rate debt. Upon pricing of the 2020 Notes, the derivative was settled and resulted in a loss of approximately \$1.4 million, which has been reflected within other comprehensive income on the consolidated statements of equity. That balance is being recognized in earnings, as an increase to interest expense, over the life of the related 2020 Notes.

Foreign Currency Risk

The translation of foreign currencies into United States dollars subjects us to exposure related to fluctuating exchange rates. Derivative instruments are not used to manage this risk; however, we do make use of forward contracts to manage exposure to certain intercompany loans with our foreign affiliates. Such contracts limit exposure to both favorable and unfavorable currency fluctuations. At May 31, 2013, the difference between the contract and book value of these instruments was not material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. A 10% change in the exchange rate to the U.S. dollar forward rate is not expected to materially impact our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the U.S. dollar on these foreign currency-denominated contracts indicates that if the U.S. dollar uniformly weakened by 10% against all of these currency exposures, the fair value of these instruments would not be materially impacted. Any resulting changes in fair value would be offset by changes in the underlying hedged balance sheet position. A sensitivity analysis of changes in the currency exchange rates of our foreign locations indicates that a 10% increase in those rates would not have materially impacted our net results. The sensitivity analysis assumes a uniform shift in all foreign currency exchange rates. The assumption that exchange rates change in uniformity may overstate the impact of changing exchange rates on assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency.

Commodity Price Risk

We are exposed to market risk for price fluctuations on purchases of steel, natural gas, zinc and other raw materials as well as our utility requirements. We attempt to negotiate the best prices for commodities and to competitively price products and services to reflect the fluctuations in market prices. Derivative financial instruments have been used to manage a portion of our exposure to fluctuations in the cost of certain commodities, including steel, natural gas, zinc and other raw materials. These contracts covered periods commensurate with known or expected exposures throughout the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013. The derivative instruments were executed with highly rated financial institutions. No credit loss is anticipated. No derivatives are held for trading purposes.

A sensitivity analysis of changes in the price of hedged commodities indicates that a 10% decline in the market prices of steel, zinc, natural gas or any combination of these would not have a material impact to the value of our hedges or our reported results.

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The fair values of our outstanding derivative positions as of May 31, 2013 and 2012 are summarized below. Fair values of these derivatives do not consider the offsetting impact of the underlying hedged item.

	(in millions)	Fair Value At May 31,	
		2013	2012
Interest rate		\$ (7.9)	\$ (10.7)
Foreign currency		-	0.9
Commodity		(1.1)	(4.0)
		\$ (9.0)	\$ (13.8)

Safe Harbor

Quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk include forward-looking statements with respect to management's opinion about risks associated with the use of derivative instruments. These statements are based on certain assumptions with respect to market prices and industry supply of, and demand for, steel products and certain raw materials. To the extent these assumptions prove to be inaccurate, future outcomes with respect to hedging programs may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Directors and Shareholders

Worthington Industries, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Worthington Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of May 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended May 31, 2013. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the financial statement schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Worthington Industries, Inc. and subsidiaries as of May 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended May 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Worthington Industries, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of May 31, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated July 30, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Columbus, Ohio

July 30, 2013

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS****(In thousands)**

	May 31,	
	2013	2012
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,385	\$ 41,028
Receivables, less allowances of \$3,408 and \$3,329 at May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	394,327	400,869
Inventories:		
Raw materials	175,093	211,543
Work in process	103,861	115,510
Finished products	77,814	74,887
Total inventories	356,768	401,940
Income taxes receivable	724	892
Assets held for sale	3,040	7,202
Deferred income taxes	21,928	20,906
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	38,711	41,402
Total current assets	866,883	914,239
Investments in unconsolidated affiliates	246,125	240,882
Goodwill	213,858	156,681
Other intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$26,669 and \$16,103 at May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	147,144	100,333
Other assets	17,417	22,585
Property, plant and equipment:		
Land	26,253	24,279
Buildings and improvements	205,017	187,514
Machinery and equipment	798,467	785,335
Construction in progress	22,899	12,775
Total property, plant and equipment	1,052,636	1,009,903
Less accumulated depreciation	593,206	566,826
Total property, plant and equipment, net	459,430	443,077
Total assets	\$ 1,950,857	\$ 1,877,797

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands)

	May 31,	
	2013	2012
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 222,696	\$ 252,334
Short-term borrowings	113,728	274,923
Accrued compensation, contributions to employee benefit plans and related taxes	68,043	71,271
Dividends payable	551	8,478
Other accrued items	36,536	38,231
Income taxes payable	6,268	11,697
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,092	1,329
Total current liabilities	448,914	658,263
Other liabilities	70,882	72,371
Distributions in excess of investment in unconsolidated affiliate	63,187	69,165
Long-term debt	406,236	257,462
Deferred income taxes	89,401	73,099
Total liabilities	1,078,620	1,130,360
Shareholders' equity - controlling interest:		
Preferred shares, without par value; authorized 1,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding none	-	-
Common shares, without par value; authorized 150,000,000 shares; issued and outstanding, 2013 69,752,411 shares, 2012 67,906,369 shares	-	-
Additional paid-in capital	244,864	192,338
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of taxes of \$8,571 and \$10,749 at May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	(12,036)	(20,387)
Retained earnings	597,994	525,223
Total shareholders' equity - controlling interest	830,822	697,174
Noncontrolling interest	41,415	50,263
Total equity	872,237	747,437
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,950,857	\$ 1,877,797

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS**

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net sales	\$ 2,612,244	\$ 2,534,701	\$ 2,442,624
Cost of goods sold	2,215,601	2,201,833	2,086,467
Gross margin	396,643	332,868	356,157
Selling, general and administrative expense	258,324	225,069	235,198
Impairment of long-lived assets	6,488	355	4,386
Restructuring and other expense	3,293	5,984	2,653
Joint venture transactions	(604)	(150)	(10,436)
Operating income	129,142	101,610	124,356
Other income (expense):			
Miscellaneous income	1,452	2,319	597
Interest expense	(23,918)	(19,497)	(18,756)
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates	94,624	92,825	76,333
Earnings before income taxes	201,300	177,257	182,530
Income tax expense	64,465	51,904	58,496
Net earnings	136,835	125,353	124,034
Net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest	393	9,758	8,968
Net earnings attributable to controlling interest	\$ 136,442	\$ 115,595	\$ 115,066
Basic			
Average common shares outstanding	69,301	69,651	74,803
Earnings per share attributable to controlling interest	\$ 1.97	\$ 1.66	\$ 1.54
Diluted			
Average common shares outstanding	71,314	70,252	75,409
Earnings per share attributable to controlling interest	\$ 1.91	\$ 1.65	\$ 1.53

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(In thousands)**

	2013	2012	2011
Net earnings	\$ 136,835	\$ 125,353	\$ 124,034
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation	5,393	(17,930)	13,046
Pension liability adjustment	2,273	(9,241)	1,442
Cash flow hedges	698	(318)	158
Other comprehensive income (loss)	8,364	(27,489)	14,646
Comprehensive income	145,199	97,864	138,680
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	406	6,631	9,008
Comprehensive income attributable to controlling interest	\$ 144,793	\$ 91,233	\$ 129,672

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY**

(Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Common Shares		Controlling Interest Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income			Retained Earnings	Total	Noncontrolling Interest	Total
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	(Loss), Net of Tax					
Balance at May 31, 2010	79,217,421	-	189,918	(10,631)	532,126	711,413	38,621	750,034	
Comprehensive income:									
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	115,066	115,066	8,968	124,034	
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	13,006	-	13,006	40	13,046	
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax of \$(760)	-	-	-	1,442	-	1,442	-	1,442	
Cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$563	-	-	-	158	-	158	-	158	
Total comprehensive income						129,672	9,008	138,680	
Acquisition of Nitin Cylinders Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	14,156	14,156	
Common shares issued	421,153	-	4,827	-	-	4,827	-	4,827	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	6,173	-	-	6,173	-	6,173	
Purchases and retirement of common shares	(7,954,698)	-	(19,393)	-	(113,371)	(132,764)	-	(132,764)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(10,992)	(10,992)	
Cash dividends declared (\$0.40 per share)	-	-	-	-	(29,411)	(29,411)	-	(29,411)	
Balance at May 31, 2011	71,683,876	-	181,525	3,975	504,410	689,910	50,793	740,703	
Comprehensive income:									
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	115,595	115,595	9,758	125,353	
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	(14,803)	-	(14,803)	(3,127)	(17,930)	
Pension liability adjustment, net of tax of \$4,975	-	-	-	(9,241)	-	(9,241)	-	(9,241)	
Cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$318	-	-	-	(318)	-	(318)	-	(318)	
Total comprehensive income						91,233	6,631	97,864	
Acquisition of PSI Energy Solutions	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,333	2,333	
Common shares issued	689,463	-	11,428	-	-	11,428	-	11,428	
Stock-based compensation	-	-	11,462	-	-	11,462	-	11,462	
Purchases and retirement of common shares	(4,466,970)	-	(12,077)	-	(61,341)	(73,418)	-	(73,418)	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,494)	(9,494)	
Cash dividends declared (\$0.48 per share)	-	-	-	-	(33,441)	(33,441)	-	(33,441)	
Balance at May 31, 2012	67,906,369	\$ -	\$ 192,338	\$ (20,387)	\$ 525,223	\$ 697,174	\$ 50,263	\$ 747,437	
Comprehensive income:									
Net earnings	-	-	-	-	136,442	136,442	393	136,835	
Foreign currency translation	-	-	-	5,380	-	5,380	13	5,393	

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Pension liability adjustment, net of tax of \$(1,415)	-	-	-	2,273	-	2,273	-	2,273
Cash flow hedges, net of tax of \$(763)	-	-	-	698	-	698	-	698
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	144,793	406	145,199
Common shares issued	2,771,042	-	37,914	-	-	37,914	-	37,914
Stock-based compensation	-	-	17,829	-	-	17,829	-	17,829
Purchases and retirement of common shares	(925,000)	-	(3,217)	-	(27,200)	(30,417)	-	(30,417)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest, net	-	-	-	-	-	-	(9,254)	(9,254)
Cash dividends declared (\$0.52 per share)	-	-	-	-	(36,471)	(36,471)	-	(36,471)
Balance at May 31, 2013	69,752,411	\$ -	\$ 244,864	\$ (12,036)	\$ 597,994	\$ 830,822	\$ 41,415	\$ 872,237

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

	Fiscal Years Ended May 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Operating activities:			
Net earnings	\$ 136,835	\$ 125,353	\$ 124,034
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	66,469	55,873	61,058
Impairment of long-lived assets	6,488	355	4,386
Restructuring and other expense, non-cash	-	-	203
Joint venture transactions, non-cash	-	-	(21,652)
Provision for deferred income taxes	1,798	775	7,482
Bad debt expense	783	339	1,236
Equity in net income of unconsolidated affiliates, net of distributions	(10,948)	(1,019)	(19,188)
Net loss (gain) on sale of assets	1,121	(5,918)	652
Stock-based compensation	13,270	11,742	6,173
Excess tax benefits stock-based compensation	(5,183)	(578)	(674)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of impact of acquisitions:			
Receivables	18,801	956	(96,056)
Inventories	77,115	17,310	(24,261)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	871	8,478	(10,465)
Other assets	4,636	4,141	922
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(47,483)	(45,847)	31,098
Other liabilities	8,404	1,689	6,947
Net cash provided by operating activities	272,977	173,649	71,895
Investing activities:			
Investment in property, plant and equipment, net	(44,588)	(31,713)	(22,025)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	(175,225)	(239,851)	(31,705)
Distributions from (investments in) unconsolidated affiliates, net	863	45,879	(6,161)
Proceeds from sale of assets	16,974	37,089	20,614
Net cash used by investing activities	(201,976)	(188,596)	(39,277)
Financing activities:			
Net proceeds from (payments of) short-term borrowings	(168,446)	97,626	132,956
Proceeds from long-term debt	150,000	5,880	-
Principal payments on long-term debt	(1,480)	(342)	-
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	37,914	11,116	4,827
Excess tax benefits stock-based compensation	5,183	578	674
Payments to minority interest	(9,254)	(9,494)	(10,992)
Repurchase of common shares	(30,417)	(73,418)	(132,764)
Dividends paid	(44,144)	(32,138)	(30,168)
Net cash used by financing activities	(60,644)	(192)	(35,467)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,357	(15,139)	(2,849)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	41,028	56,167	59,016

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Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	\$ 51,385	\$ 41,028	\$ 56,167
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See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**WORTHINGTON INDUSTRIES, INC.****NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS****Fiscal Years Ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011****Note A Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

Consolidation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Worthington Industries, Inc. and consolidated subsidiaries (collectively, we, our, Worthington, or the Company). Investments in unconsolidated affiliates are accounted for using the equity method. Significant intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

Spartan Steel Coating, LLC (Spartan), in which we own a 52% controlling interest, Worthington Nitin Cylinders Limited (WNCL), in which we own a 60% controlling interest, and PSI Energy Solutions, LLC (PSI), in which we own a 75% controlling interest, are fully consolidated with the equity owned by the respective other joint venture member shown as noncontrolling interest in our consolidated balance sheets, and the respective other joint venture member's portion of net earnings shown as net earnings attributable to noncontrolling interest in our consolidated statements of earnings.

Deconsolidation of The Gerstenslager Company: On May 9, 2011, The Gerstenslager Company (Gerstenslager), the business unit comprising our Automotive Body Panels operating segment, closed an agreement with International Tooling Solutions, LLC, a tooling design and build company, to combine certain assets in a newly-formed joint venture, ArtiFlex Manufacturing, LLC (ArtiFlex).

Our contribution to ArtiFlex included all of our automotive body panels operations. However, we retained the accounts receivable and employee benefit obligations outstanding as of the closing date. In addition, we retained the land and building of Gerstenslager's manufacturing facility located in Wooster, Ohio (the Wooster Facility), which became the subject of a lease agreement with ArtiFlex upon closing of the transaction. As a result of the change in our intended use of these long-lived assets, an impairment charge of \$6,414,000 was recorded within the joint venture transactions caption in our fiscal 2011 consolidated statement of earnings.

In exchange for the contributed net assets, we received a 50% interest in ArtiFlex and certain cash and other consideration. As more fully described in Note B Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates, our investment in ArtiFlex is accounted for under the equity method, as our ownership interest does not constitute a controlling financial interest. As we do not have a controlling financial interest in ArtiFlex, the contributed net assets were deconsolidated effective May 9, 2011, resulting in a gain of \$15,040,000. Consistent with the impairment charges incurred in connection with the transaction, this gain was recorded within the joint venture transactions caption in our fiscal 2011 consolidated statement of earnings.

The following table summarizes the consideration received, the consideration transferred and the resulting net gain on deconsolidation:

(in thousands)	
Consideration received (at fair value):	
Interest in ArtiFlex	\$ 28,404
Cash and other consideration	9,235
Total consideration received	37,639
Consideration transferred (at book value)	22,599
Gain on deconsolidation	15,040
Less: Impairment of long-lived assets	6,414
Net gain on deconsolidation	\$ 8,626

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In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, our interest in ArtiFlex was recorded at its fair value as of the closing date.

Deconsolidation of Dietrich Metal Framing: On March 1, 2011, we closed an agreement with Marubeni-Itochu Steel America Inc. (MISA) to combine certain assets of Dietrich Metal Framing (Dietrich) and ClarkWestern Building Systems Inc., in a newly-formed joint venture, Clarkwestern Dietrich Building Systems LLC (ClarkDietrich).

Our contribution to ClarkDietrich consisted of our metal framing business, including all of the related working capital and six of the 13 facilities. We retained and continued to operate the remaining metal framing facilities (the retained facilities), on a short-term basis, to support the transition of the business into ClarkDietrich. All of these facilities were closed as of August 31, 2011 and the associated buildings and equipment of the majority of these facilities were sold during fiscal 2012. The remaining assets, which have a carrying value of \$3,040,000 and consist of property, plant and equipment, are expected to be sold before the end of the fiscal year ending May 31, 2014 (fiscal 2014).

As a result of the change in our intended use of these long-lived assets, an impairment charge of \$18,293,000 was recognized within the joint venture transactions line in our consolidated statements of earnings during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011.

In connection with this transaction, approximately \$11,216,000 of restructuring charges were recognized during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011, consisting of \$7,183,000 of employee severance and \$4,033,000 post-closure facility exit and other costs. These restructuring charges were also recorded within the joint venture transactions line in our fiscal 2011 consolidated statement of earnings.

In exchange for the contributed net assets, we received a 25% interest in ClarkDietrich and the assets of certain MISA Metals, Inc. (MMI) steel processing locations. As more fully described in Note B Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates, our investment in ClarkDietrich is accounted for under the equity method, as our ownership interest does not constitute a controlling financial interest. As we do not have a controlling financial interest in ClarkDietrich, the contributed net assets were deconsolidated effective March 1, 2011, resulting in a gain of \$31,319,000. Consistent with the impairment and restructuring charges incurred in connection with this transaction, this gain was recorded within the joint venture transactions caption in our fiscal 2011 consolidated statement of earnings.

The following table summarizes the consideration received, the consideration transferred and the resulting net gain on the deconsolidation:

(in thousands)	
Consideration received (at fair value):	
MMI steel processing assets	\$ 72,600
Interest in ClarkDietrich	58,250
Receivable for excess working capital	4,862
Total consideration received	135,712
Consideration transferred (at book value)	104,393
Gain on deconsolidation	31,319
Less: Impairment of long-lived assets	18,293
Restructuring charges	11,216
Net gain on deconsolidation	\$ 1,810

In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, our interest in ClarkDietrich was recorded at its fair value as of the closing date.

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Use of Estimates: The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: We consider all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents.

Inventories: Inventories are valued at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out method for all inventories. We believe our inventories were valued appropriately as of May 31, 2013 and May 31, 2012.

Derivative Financial Instruments: We utilize derivative financial instruments to manage exposure to certain risks related to our ongoing operations. The primary risks managed through the use of derivative instruments include interest rate risk, currency exchange risk and commodity price risk. All derivative instruments are accounted for using mark-to-market accounting. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and, if so, the reason for holding it. Gains and losses on fair value hedges are recognized in current period earnings in the same line as the underlying hedged item. The effective portion of gains and losses on cash flow hedges is deferred as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (AOCI) and recognized in earnings at the time the hedged item affects earnings, in the same financial statement caption as the underlying hedged item. Ineffectiveness of the hedges during the fiscal year ended May 31, 2013 (fiscal 2013), the fiscal year ended May 31, 2012 (fiscal 2012) and the fiscal year ended May 31, 2011 (fiscal 2011) was immaterial. Classification in the consolidated statements of earnings of gains and losses related to derivative instruments that do not qualify for hedge accounting is determined based on the underlying intent of the instruments. Cash flows related to derivative instruments are generally classified as operating activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

In order for hedging relationships to qualify for hedge accounting under current accounting guidance, we formally document each hedging relationship and its risk management objective. This documentation includes the hedge strategy, the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, how hedge effectiveness will be assessed prospectively and retrospectively as well as a description of the method used to measure hedge ineffectiveness.

Derivative instruments are executed only with highly rated financial institutions. No credit loss is anticipated on existing instruments, and no such material losses have been experienced to date. We continue to monitor our positions, as well as the credit ratings of counterparties to those positions.

We discontinue hedge accounting when it is determined that the derivative instrument is no longer effective in offsetting the hedged risk, expires or is sold, is terminated or is no longer designated as a hedging instrument because it is unlikely that a forecasted transaction will occur or we determine that designation of the hedging instrument is no longer appropriate. In all situations in which hedge accounting is discontinued and the derivative instrument is retained, we continue to carry the derivative instrument at its fair value on the consolidated balance sheet and recognize any subsequent changes in its fair value in net earnings immediately. When it is probable that a forecasted transaction will not occur, we discontinue hedge accounting and immediately recognize the gains and losses that were accumulated in AOCI.

Refer to Note P Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities for additional information regarding the consolidated balance sheet location and the risk classification of our derivative instruments.

Risks and Uncertainties: As of May 31, 2013, we, together with our unconsolidated affiliates, operated 83 production facilities in 24 states and 11 countries. Our largest market is the automotive market, which

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comprised 32% of consolidated net sales in fiscal 2013. Our foreign operations represented 7% of consolidated net sales, 1% of pre-tax earnings attributable to controlling interest, and 19% of consolidated net assets as of and for the year ended May 31, 2013. As of May 31, 2013, approximately 7% of our consolidated labor force was represented by collective bargaining agreements. The concentration of credit risks from financial instruments related to the markets we serve is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, cash flows or future results of operations.

In fiscal 2013, our largest customer accounted for approximately 5% of our consolidated net sales, and our ten largest customers accounted for approximately 25% of our consolidated net sales. A significant loss of, or decrease in, business from any of these customers could have an adverse effect on our sales and financial results if we cannot obtain replacement business. Also, due to consolidation within the industries we serve, including the construction, automotive and retail industries, our sales may be increasingly sensitive to deterioration in the financial condition of, or other adverse developments with respect to, one or more of our largest customers.

Our principal raw material is flat-rolled steel, which we purchase from multiple primary steel producers. The steel industry as a whole has been cyclical, and at times availability and pricing can be volatile due to a number of factors beyond our control. This volatility can significantly affect our steel costs. In an environment of increasing prices for steel and other raw materials, in general, competitive conditions may impact how much of the price increases we can pass on to our customers. To the extent we are unable to pass on future price increases in our raw materials to our customers, our financial results could be adversely affected. Also, if steel prices decrease, in general, competitive conditions may impact how quickly we must reduce our prices to our customers and we could be forced to use higher-priced raw materials to complete orders for which the selling prices have decreased. Declining steel prices could also require us to write-down the value of our inventories to reflect current market pricing. Further, the number of suppliers has decreased in recent years due to industry consolidation and the financial difficulties of certain suppliers, and consolidation may continue. Accordingly, if delivery from a major steel supplier is disrupted, it may be more difficult to obtain an alternative supply than in the past.

Receivables: We review our receivables on an ongoing basis to ensure that they are properly valued and collectible. This is accomplished through two contra-receivable accounts: returns and allowances and allowance for doubtful accounts. Returns and allowances, including limited warranties on certain products, are used to record estimates of returns or other allowances resulting from quality, delivery, discounts or other issues affecting the value of receivables. This account is estimated based on historical trends and current market conditions, with the offset to net sales. The portion of the liability related to product warranties was immaterial at May 31, 2013 and 2012.

The allowance for doubtful accounts is used to record the estimated risk of loss related to the customers' inability to pay. This allowance is maintained at a level that we consider appropriate based on factors that affect collectability, such as the financial health of our customers, historical trends of charge-offs and recoveries and current economic and market conditions. As we monitor our receivables, we identify customers that may have payment problems, and we adjust the allowance accordingly, with the offset to selling, general and administrative (SG&A) expense. Account balances are charged off against the allowance when recovery is considered remote. The allowance for doubtful accounts increased approximately \$79,000 during fiscal 2013 to \$3,408,000.

While we believe our allowances are adequate, changes in economic conditions, the financial health of customers and bankruptcy settlements could impact our future earnings. If the economic environment and market conditions deteriorate, particularly in the automotive and construction end markets where our exposure is greatest, additional reserves may be required.

Property and Depreciation: Property, plant and equipment are carried at cost and depreciated using the straight-line method. Buildings and improvements are depreciated over 10 to 40 years and machinery and

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equipment over 3 to 20 years. Depreciation expense was \$56,002,000, \$50,644,000, and \$57,765,000 during fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively. The increase in depreciation expense in fiscal 2013 resulted from the impact of acquisitions. The decrease in depreciation expense in fiscal 2012 resulted largely from the deconsolidation of Dietrich and Gerstenslager in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2011. Accelerated depreciation methods are used for income tax purposes.

Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets: We use the purchase method of accounting for all business combinations and recognize amortizable intangible assets separately from goodwill. The acquired assets and assumed liabilities in an acquisition are measured and recognized based on their estimated fair values at the date of acquisition, with goodwill representing the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the identifiable net assets. A bargain purchase may occur, wherein the fair value of identifiable net assets exceeds the purchase price, and a gain is then recognized in the amount of that excess. Goodwill and intangible assets with indefinite lives are not amortized, but instead are tested for impairment annually, during the fourth quarter, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that impairment may be present. Application of goodwill impairment testing involves judgment, including but not limited to, the identification of reporting units and estimation of the fair value of each reporting unit. A reporting unit is defined as an operating segment or one level below an operating segment. We test goodwill at the operating segment level as we have determined that the characteristics of the reporting units within each operating segment are similar and allow for their aggregation in accordance with the applicable accounting guidance.

The goodwill impairment test consists of comparing the fair value of each operating segment, determined using discounted cash flows, to each operating segment's respective carrying value. If the estimated fair value of an operating segment exceeds its carrying value, there is no impairment. If the carrying amount of the operating segment exceeds its estimated fair value, a goodwill impairment is indicated. The amount of the impairment is determined by comparing the fair value of the net assets of the operating segment, excluding goodwill, to its estimated fair value, with the difference representing the implied fair value of the goodwill. If the implied fair value of the goodwill is lower than its carrying value, the difference is recorded as an impairment charge in our consolidated statements of earnings.

We performed our annual impairment evaluation of goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013 and fiscal 2012 and concluded that the fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value; therefore, no impairment charges were recognized. As expected, the estimated fair value of the Engineered Cabs operating segment, which was formed in connection with the recent acquisition of Angus Industries, Inc. (Angus) and had goodwill of \$44,933,000 at May 31, 2013, exceeded its carrying value by less than 10%. A 100 basis point decrease in the long-term growth rate for this operating segment could decrease the fair value by enough to result in some impairment based on the current forecast model. Future declines in the market and deterioration in earnings could lead to performing a step 2 calculation to quantify a potential impairment.

We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite useful lives, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset or asset group may not be recoverable. Impairment testing involves a comparison of the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows of the asset or asset group to its respective carrying amount. If the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows exceeds the carrying amount, then no impairment exists. If the carrying amount exceeds the sum of the undiscounted future cash flows, then a second step is performed to determine the amount of impairment, if any, to be recognized. The loss recognized is equal to the amount that the carrying value of the asset or asset group exceeds fair value.

Our impairment testing for both goodwill and other long-lived assets, including intangible assets with finite useful lives, is largely based on cash flow models that require significant judgment and require

assumptions about future volume trends, revenue and expense growth rates; and, in addition, external factors such as changes in economic trends and cost of capital. Significant changes in any of these assumptions could

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impact the outcomes of the tests performed. See Note C Goodwill and Other Long-Lived Assets for additional details regarding these assets and related impairment testing.

Leases: Certain lease agreements contain fluctuating or escalating payments and rent holiday periods. The related rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis over the length of the lease term. Leasehold improvements made by the lessee, whether funded by the lessee or by landlord allowances or incentives, are recorded as leasehold improvement assets and will be amortized over the shorter of the economic life or the lease term. These incentives are also recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions in rent expense over the lease term.

Stock-Based Compensation: At May 31, 2013, we had stock-based compensation plans for our employees as well as our non-employee directors as described more fully in Note J Stock-Based Compensation. All share-based awards, including grants of stock options, are recorded as expense in the consolidated statements of earnings based on their grant-date fair values.

Revenue Recognition: We recognize revenue upon transfer of title and risk of loss provided evidence of an arrangement exists, pricing is fixed and determinable and the ability to collect is probable. We provide, through charges to net sales, for returns and allowances based on experience and current customer activities. We also provide, through charges to net sales, for customer rebates and sales discounts based on specific agreements and recent and anticipated levels of customer activity. In circumstances where the collection of payment is not probable at the time of shipment, we defer recognition of revenue until payment is collected.

The business units that comprise the Construction Services operating segment, which have contributed less than 5% of consolidated net sales for each of the last three fiscal years, recognize revenue on a percentage-of-completion method. Refer to Note N Segment Data for additional information.

Advertising Expense: We expense advertising costs as incurred. Advertising expense was \$6,179,000, \$4,788,000, and \$3,817,000 for fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012, and fiscal 2011, respectively.

Shipping and Handling Fees and Costs: Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in net sales, and shipping and handling costs incurred are included in cost of goods sold.

Environmental Costs: Environmental costs are capitalized if the costs extend the life of the property, increase its capacity, and/or mitigate or prevent contamination from future operations. Costs related to environmental contamination treatment and clean up are charged to expense.

Statements of Cash Flows: Supplemental cash flow information was as follows for the fiscal years ended May 31:

(in thousands)	2013	2012	2011
Interest paid, net of amount capitalized	\$ 22,614	\$ 18,281	\$ 17,358
Income taxes paid, net of refunds	64,260	46,445	53,194

We use the cumulative earnings approach for determining cash flow presentation of distributions from our unconsolidated joint ventures. Distributions received are included in our consolidated statements of cash flows as operating activities, unless the cumulative distributions exceed our portion of the cumulative equity in the net earnings of the joint venture, in which case the excess distributions are deemed to be returns of the investment and are classified as investing activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

Income Taxes: We account for income taxes using the asset and liability method. The asset and liability method requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for expected future tax consequences of

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temporary differences that currently exist between the tax basis and the financial reporting basis of our assets and liabilities. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, we consider whether it is more likely than not that some, or a portion, of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. We provide a valuation allowance for deferred income tax assets when it is more likely than not that a portion of such deferred income tax assets will not be realized.

Tax benefits from uncertain tax positions that are recognized in the consolidated financial statements are measured based on the largest benefit that has a greater than fifty percent likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement.

We have reserves for taxes and associated interest and penalties that may become payable in future years as a result of audits by taxing authorities. It is our policy to record these in income tax expense. While we believe the positions taken on previously filed tax returns are appropriate, we have established the tax and interest reserves in recognition that various taxing authorities may challenge our positions. The tax reserves are analyzed periodically, and adjustments are made as events occur to warrant adjustment to the reserves, such as lapsing of applicable statutes of limitations, conclusion of tax audits, additional exposure based on current calculations, identification of new issues and release of administrative guidance or court decisions affecting a particular tax issue.

Self-Insurance Reserves: We are largely self-insured with respect to workers' compensation, general and automobile liability, property damage, employee medical claims and other potential losses. In order to reduce risk and better manage our overall loss exposure, we purchase stop-loss insurance that covers individual claims in excess of the deductible amounts. We maintain reserves for the estimated cost to settle open claims, which includes estimates of legal costs expected to be incurred, as well as an estimate of the cost of claims that has been incurred but not reported. These estimates are based on actuarial valuations that take into consideration the historical average claim volume, the average cost for settled claims, current trends in claim costs, changes in our business and workforce, general economic factors and other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The estimated reserves for these liabilities could be affected if future occurrences and claims differ from assumptions used and historical trends.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards: In December 2011, new accounting guidance was issued that establishes certain additional disclosure requirements about financial instruments and derivative instruments that are subject to netting arrangements. The new disclosures are required for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, and interim periods within those periods. We do not expect the adoption of this amended accounting guidance to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In June 2011, new accounting guidance was issued regarding the presentation of comprehensive income in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. This new guidance requires entities to present reclassification adjustments included in other comprehensive income on the face of the financial statements and allows entities to present total comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. It also eliminates the option for entities to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. For public companies, this accounting guidance was effective for fiscal years (and interim periods within those fiscal years) beginning after December 15, 2011, with early adoption permitted. Retrospective application to prior periods is required. We adopted the effective provisions of this new accounting guidance on June 1, 2012 and have provided the required statements of comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. In December 2011, certain provisions of this new guidance related to the presentation of reclassification adjustments out of accumulated other comprehensive income were temporarily deferred. In February 2013, an effective date was established for the provisions that had been deferred. These provisions are effective prospectively for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after

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December 15, 2012. We do not expect the adoption of these provisions, which relate to presentation only, to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In September 2011, amended accounting guidance was issued that simplifies how an entity tests goodwill for impairment. The amended guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform the two-step quantitative goodwill impairment test. The two-step quantitative impairment test is required only if, based on its qualitative assessment, an entity determines that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. The amended guidance is effective for interim and annual goodwill impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2011. Our adoption of this amended accounting guidance did not impact our financial position or results of operations.

In July 2012, amended accounting guidance was issued that simplifies how an entity tests indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. The amended guidance allows an entity to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test. An entity will no longer be required to calculate the fair value of an indefinite-lived intangible asset and perform the quantitative test unless the entity determines, based on a qualitative assessment, that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. The amended guidance is effective for interim and annual indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012, with early adoption permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this amended accounting guidance to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

In March 2013, amended accounting guidance was issued regarding the accounting for cumulative translation adjustment. The amended guidance specifies that a cumulative translation adjustment should be released from earnings when an entity ceases to have a controlling financial interest in a subsidiary or a group of assets within a consolidated foreign entity and the sale or transfer results in the complete or substantially complete liquidation of the foreign entity. For sales of an equity method investment that is a foreign entity, a pro rata portion of the cumulative translation adjustment attributable to the investment would be recognized in earnings upon sale of the investment. The amended guidance is effective prospectively for annual reporting periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2013. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of this amended accounting guidance to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Note B Investments in Unconsolidated Affiliates

Our investments in affiliated companies that we do not control, either through majority ownership or otherwise, are accounted for using the equity method. At May 31, 2013, these equity investments and the percentage interests owned consisted of: ArtiFlex (50%), ClarkDietrich (25%), Gestamp Worthington Wind Steel, LLC (the Gestamp JV) (50%), Samuel Steel Pickling Company (31.25%), Serviacero Planos, S. de R. L. de C.V. (50%), TWB Company, L.L.C. (TWB) (45%), Worthington Armstrong Venture (WAVE) (50%), Worthington Modern Steel Framing Manufacturing Co., Ltd. (WMSFMCo.) (40%), and Worthington Specialty Processing (WSP) (51%). WSP is considered to be jointly controlled and not consolidated due to substantive participating rights of the minority partner.

Due to the volatile political environment in the United States, particularly in regards to the Federal Production Tax Credit, the Company is in the process of dissolving the Gestamp JV.

During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2013, we determined our 40% ownership interest in our construction joint venture in China, WMSFMCo., was other than temporarily impaired due to current and projected operating losses. As a result, an impairment charge of \$4,751,000, representing the carrying value of the investment, was recognized within equity income in our consolidated statement of earnings.

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In September 2012, the parent company of ThyssenKrupp Steel North America, Inc., the other member of our tailored steel blanks joint venture, TWB, announced that it had reached an agreement to sell its interest in the joint venture to Wuhan Iron and Steel Corporation. The sale is subject to approval by the supervisory bodies and responsible regulatory authorities.

During January 2012, we sold our 49% equity interest in LEFCO Worthington, LLC, to the other member of the joint venture. The impact of this transaction was immaterial.

We received distributions from unconsolidated affiliates totaling \$84,539,000, \$138,471,000 and \$57,146,000 in fiscal 2013, fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively, including a special dividend of \$50,000,000 in connection with a refinancing transaction completed by WAVE in December 2011. We have received cumulative distributions from WAVE in excess of our investment balance, which resulted in an amount recorded within other liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets of \$63,187,000 and \$69,165,000 at May 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. In accordance with the applicable accounting guidance, we reclassify the negative balance to the liability section of our consolidated balance sheet. We will continue to record our equity in the net income of WAVE as a debit to the investment account, and if it becomes positive, it will again be shown as an asset on our consolidated balance sheet. If it becomes probable that any excess distribution may not be returned (upon joint venture liquidation or otherwise), we will recognize any balance classified as a liability as income immediately.

We use the cumulative earnings approach for determining cash flow presentation of distributions from our unconsolidated joint ventures. Distributions received are included in our consolidated statements of cash flows as operating activities, unless the cumulative distributions exceed our portion of the cumulative equity in the net earnings of the joint venture, in which case the excess distributions are deemed to be returns of the investment and are classified as investing activities in our consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following table presents combined information of the financial position for affiliated companies accounted for using the equity method as of May 31, 2013 and 2012:

(in thousands)	2013	2012
Cash	\$ 70,380	\$ 73,416
Receivable from partner (1)	69,706	60,383
Other current assets	518,262	493,176
Noncurrent assets	350,681	345,500
Total assets	\$ 1,009,029	\$ 972,475
Current liabilities	\$ 181,111	\$ 161,907
Short-term borrowings	21,369	12,109
Current maturities of long-term debt	5,442	5,305
Long-term debt	274,750	289,308
Other noncurrent liabilities	18,345	21,934
Equity	508,012	481,912
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 1,009,029	\$ 972,475

(1) Represents cash owed from a joint venture partner as a result of centralized cash management.

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The following table presents financial results of our three largest affiliated companies for the fiscal years ended May 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. All other affiliated companies are combined and presented in the Other category.

(in thousands)	2013	2012	2011
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